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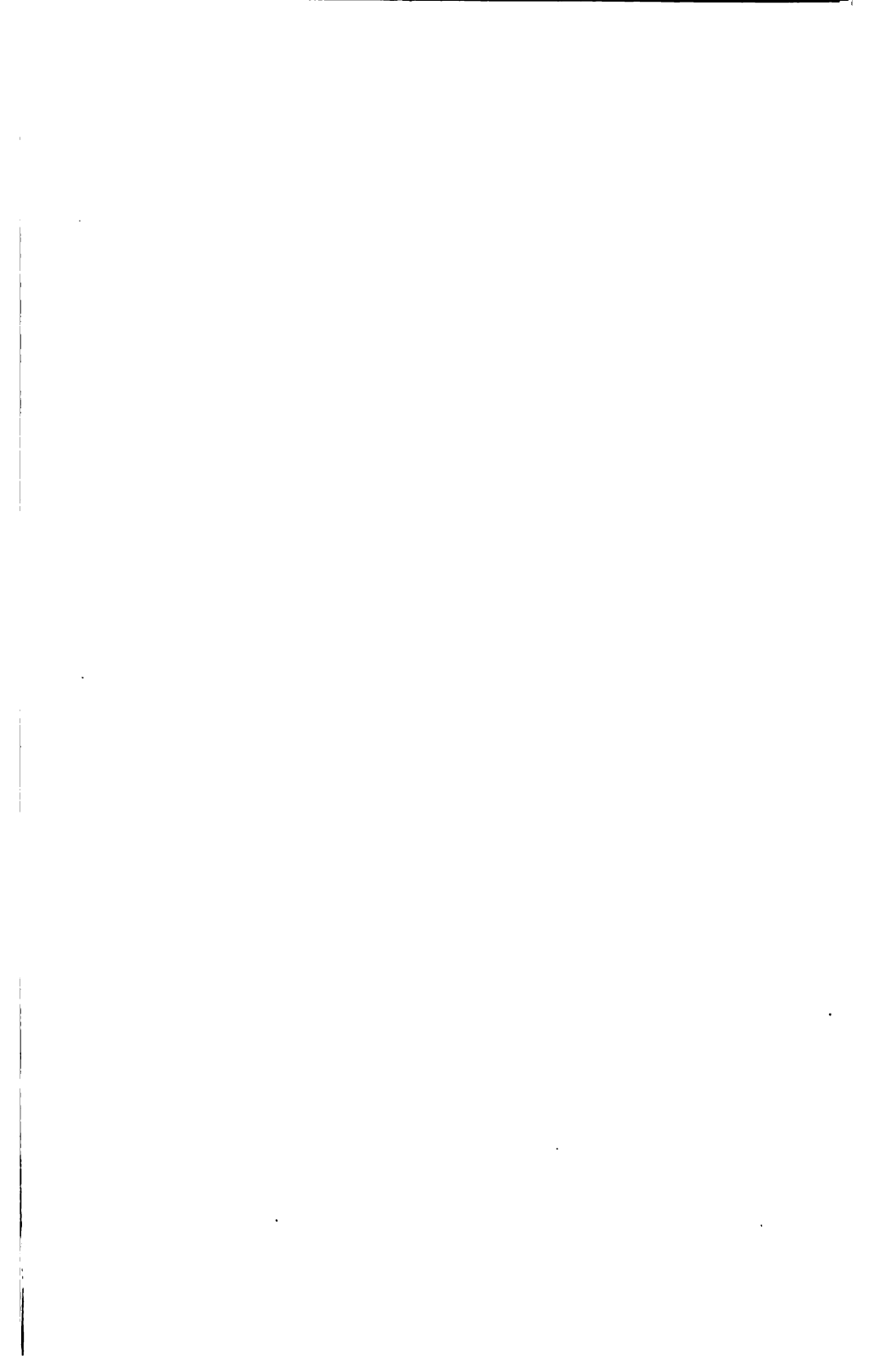
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A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE CITY OF
ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
FROM
1669 to 1883,
WITH A
Directory of Reliable Business Houses
IN THE CITY,

BY

Franklin
and
F. L. BROCKETT AND GEO. W. ROCK.

ALEXANDRIA, VA. :

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PREFACE.

This publication is intended to show the Commercial and Manufacturing advantages of Alexandria ; its present and future prospects, and its importance to the immigrant and capitalist who desire to secure a home in a refined city having great capacities for profitable investments.

In addition to an authentic history of the City, it contains the advertisements of most of the *reliable* business houses, and much other information of value to the public. Trusting that this little volume may be of advantage to our subscribers, and wishing them and all our good people a Happy New Year, we modestly "launch our little craft."

F. L. BROCKETT,
G. W. ROCK.

Alexandria, Virginia, January 1, 1883.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

The records of the Virginia Land Office at Richmond show, that on the 21st day of October, 1669, a patent for six thousand acres of land was granted to Robert Howsing, for and in consideration of the transportation of one hundred and twenty persons into the Colony of Virginia. On this tract the City of Alexandria was located. The land is described as lying upon the freshes of the Potomac river, and on the West side thereof, the survey beginning at a red oak standing by a small branch or run nearly opposite a small Island, commonly called and known by the name of "My Lord's Island," and running down the Potomac river 3,152 poles to a tree on the Northerly point of a creek named by the English "Indian Cabin Creek." This grant was issued by Sir William Berkley, Knt., Governor, &c., and is recorded in the ancient letters and style of that day. At the foot of the grant appears the names of the persons whose transportation was the consideration in the grant. From the great age of the paper, and its frequent handling, it is impossible to make out all the names, but the following can readily be identified: Jno. Allen, Eliz. Burtin, Jno. Beaty, B. Bowyer, Ed. Babcock, Alex. Buckner, Giles Cable, Theo. Coake, Wm. Cox, Ro. Carter, — Cowland, Fra. Cogan, Tho. Davis, Tho. Dray, Ro. Dooley, Ruth Day, Morris Dixon, — Demfard, Jo. Dove, Ma. Edwards, Josias Franklin, — Freeman, Alex. Fisher, Sam. Farmer, L. Gardner, — Glassly, Theo. Griffin, Miles Gray, Sam. Gressen, Geo. Gorn, Mr. Howsing, Jno. Hudson, Wm. Holson, Geo. Harris, Sym. Harper, Jno. Holmes, Ra. Hopkins, Theo. Hopkins, Ly. Haynes, Ja. Hunter, Jo. Hoxten, Da. Hobson, Ma. Herbert, Chas. Hudsen, Ro. Harser, Tho. Killip, Sara Knowles, Robt. King, Ed. Kent, Tho. Lawrassen, Jno. Lane, Row. Lawson, Jno. Leake, Hen. Luxten, Lan. Moseley, Jo. Mott, Susan Moxxim, — Morrell, Jno. Maxey, Jo. Newberry, — Norten, Jno. Norris, Ed. Norris, Mary Phun, Wm. Prise, Tommy Tibold, Hen. Pratt, Jno. Parkey, Evan Parkey,

Mar. Pressin, Sam. Pyke, Tho. Palmer, Jno. Porter, Mary Porter, Susan Phelps, — Prescott, Ro. Porter, Jno. Sprast, Mary Standly, Ed. Seaman, — Skinner, Jno. Suttle, Tho. Snokett, Wm. Salmen, Tim. Shelley, Pis. Sorby, Ruth Smily, Tho. Snowden, Ro. Stanten, Jo. Truemen, Tho. Tenssen, Jno. Thughill, Ja. Towme, Fran. Trotter, Latt Thughill, D. Taylor, E. Wilkins, Ruth Whitehead, Mary Wilkinson, Jeff. Wormley, Phil. Watson, Jno. Wells, Pat West, Fran. Walker, Hum. Wilson, Robert Young, Ro. Young and 10 negroes.

Mr. Howsing was not required to settle these persons on his grant; and, indeed, at that time, occupied, as it was, by hostile Indians, the atmosphere would have been a very unhealthy one for immigrants, and it required nearly a century to clear them out. By the terms of his contract he was simply required to transport one hundred and twenty persons to the Colony of Virginia; it is not unlikely, however, that a few of them accompanied Mr. Howsing to his new possession; and, among them, one Fra. Cogan, but, whether the ancestor of Alexandria's popular citizen of that name, we are not prepared to say.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

It is believed that the first settlement on this patent was made in 1695 by Thomas Pearson, the ancestor of Alexander Hunter, on what is known as "Pearson's Island." The early pioneers found the Indians very troublesome, and in order to the protection of their families from the raids of these unwelcome visitors, they were compelled to be almost constantly under arms, as these *visits* were generally made when civilized people were supposed to be asleep. The region around about being tobacco growing, most of the cleared land was used in the production of this staple. The authorities of Prince William county, in which the grant was located, erected a commodious warehouse on the bluff that then overlooked the river, where Daniel Shryer's sumac factory stood forty years ago, and now the site of the Washington and Western R. R. depot. At this time the transportation of tobacco in hogsheads from the plantation to the warehouse was effected in a manner which, if performed at this day, would be calculated to excite the mirth of all the boys, both old and young, in town. As wagons and other wheeled vehicles were rarely to be seen, the transportation was caused by running an iron bar through the centre of the hogshead which, being attached to a pair of shafts

in which was harnessed a horse, ox, or mule, and the removal was made over roads by no means good. The settlement which grew around this warehouse was named Belhaven, in honor of a planter of that name. Here, in 1749, what is now the City of Alexandria, was formed. In 1748 the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia passed an act which authorized the formation of a town at this point with jurisdiction over sixty-six half acre lots, (two of which were set apart for a Public Square,) nine streets and two public landings. Point West, now the fish wharf, and Point Lumley, now the Pioneer mills. These streets, landings and square had been laid off, and were contained within limits, marked by a line starting from the river and running west midway between what is now Duke and Wolfe streets, to a point midway between what is now Royal and Pitt streets, thence north by that line to a point just northeast of the present city jail, and thence by a line N 64° E. to the river. On the eastern front the river had a bend from Point Lumley to West Point, and covered most of the intermediate space now occupied by Lee and Union streets, and on the north, Oronoco Creek made its way from a point near the American coal wharf through the gap north of the Washington & Western R. R. depot, across north Fairfax and Royal streets, as is shown by an original survey, dated July 18, 1749, by John West, Jr., deputy surveyor of Fairfax County, in which the town of Alexandria was then located. Fairfax county having been formed from Prince William in 1742.

ORGANIZATION.

The town was organized on the 13th day of July, 1749, with John West, Jr., as clerk. Its first Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: Thomas Lord Fairfax, William Fairfax, George Fairfax, Richard Osborne, Lawrence Washington, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Pagan, Gerrard Alexander, Hugh West and Philip Alexander. In 1763 George Washington was chosen one of the Trustees. In 1779 it was incorporated by the General Assembly of Virginia as a town, with the authority to elect a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen, and to hold a Hustings Court; and in March, 1780, Robert T. Hooe was chosen it first Mayor.

THE BUILDING OF THE TOWN

was commenced in the northeastern section, along the river front, and on the high ground in this neighborhood along Union and

Water (now Lee) streets to Oronoco street. The character of many of the buildings was first-class, built of brick, and several still standing are used for milling and other commercial purposes. Here the first town paper was published. Among the buildings erected were The Colonial Bank and two Hotels, one the "Crown Prince," the other, the "King's Inn." At a later period the "Royal George Tavern" was erected on the N. W. corner of Cameron and Royal streets, now the site of the store house of Messrs. Harlow Brothers. The Braddock House was built in 1752, Christ Church in 1773, and the 1st Presbyterian Church in 1774. The latter building was destroyed by lightning July 26, 1835, and was rebuilt in 1836.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

The first sale of town lots took place immediately on the organization of the Board of Trustees, and among the purchasers were a few of the ancestors of well-known citizens of to-day, viz: John Carlyle, William Ramsay, Lawrence Washington, William Fairfax, George Fairfax, Nathaniel Chapman, Gerard Alexander, William Fitzhugh, and John Dalton; and, at a later sale, George Mason, John West, Augustine Washington, William Henry Terrett, Pearson Terrett, Hugh West, John Muir, Robert Adam, and John Orr became purchasers. The last record of the proceedings of the Trustees was dated April 4, 1767, and the record of the transactions of the town authorities seems to have disappeared until 1794, and since then, the Council Records, for several years, have been lost or destroyed, probably at the burning of the Market Building in 1871; among a great mass of old books and papers, the first record was found in 1876, and rebound, and is now well preserved.

IMMIGRATION.

Alexandria at once attracted attention. Before its organization a few immigrants had already come; but, shortly thereafter, many influential families from the British Isles sought homes here. Most of them came supplied with liberal means, and prior to 1800 scarcely an immigrant arrived without the ability to provide a home for himself and family. Many had been educated in the best schools, and it is a remarkable fact that very few of them were unable to read and write. This is one of the reasons why the Alexandria of to-day is the equal of any city in the land in educational advantages. Between the years 1749 and 1800 the largest immi-

gration was from Scotland, that from old Ireland was next in point of numbers. The revolution of '98 was, in a great degree, the cause. England, also, made a good showing in sending those whose families are among our representative people of to-day. The immigration from Germany, although very limited, is now represented by many of our leading citizens. As Alexandria gave promise of becoming one of the most important cities in the Union our neighboring States contributed of their best citizens. All this was before Washington City was born, and before Baltimore had grown to the proportions of a respectable village; but the times change. The Federal capital—Seat of the General Government—has become the most beautiful city in the Union, and the city of Baltimore, thanks to the beneficence of Virginia in granting the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road the right of way through her borders, is not only the chief city of Maryland, but one of the most important cities in the Union. It is impossible to give the names of all of those who came among us before 1800, but the descendents of many of them will be readily recognized as among our leading citizens of to-day. There came from—

SCOTLAND: Robert Adam, William Bartleman, Robert Brocket, Sr., Dr. James Craik, Col. Fitzgerald, James Fleming, Dr. James Gillis, William Hunter, Jr., Dr. John Hunter, Collin Hunter, John Hunter, Col. Charles Little, Colin McIver, John McIver, Rev. James Muir, Ebenezer Muir, James MacKenzie, Alexander MacKenzie, Dr. John Dalrymple Orr, Major Valentine Peers, William Ramsay, David Wilson Scott, James Wilson, William Wilson, Capt. William Wilson, and Andrew Jamieson.

FROM IRELAND: Guy Atkinson, Dr. James Carson, John Carlyle, Nehemiah Clifford, William Dunlap, James Douglas, William Herbert, Robert Brown Jamesson, John Kincaid, Michael Madden, Jesse Taylor, Jesse Taylor, Jr., Robert I. Taylor, and William Taylor.

FROM ENGLAND: Capt. Mark Butts, Rev. Thomas Davis, John Duffey, William Hodgson, Thomas Longden, Thomas Rogerson, John Rumney, Hugh Smith, Thomas Towers, John C. Vowell, and Thomas Vowell.

FROM SWITZERLAND: Anthony Charles Cazenove.

FROM GERMANY: Capt. Henry Piercy, a Revolutionary officer on Washington's Staff and afterwards commanding officer of the Alexandria Blues.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND was represented by Amos Alexander, Nicholas F. Blacklock, Grafton Caywood, Francis Dyer, Basil Hatton Davidson, James Galt, John Grubb, Capt. John Hawkins, Capt. James McGuire, John Roberts, Richard Rock, Thomas Swann, and John Shakes.

PENNSYLVANIA by Richard Arell, David Arell, Samuel Arell, Robert Allison, Dr. Elisha Cullin Dick, Col. Philip Marsteller, Capt. John McKnight, and Matthias Snyder.

NEW JERSEY by George Coryell, Daniel McClean, and Samuel Snowden.

NEW HAMPSHIRE by Col. Timothy Mountford of the Alexandria Museum, William Yeaton, and Joshua Yeaton.

MASSACHUSETTS by Jonathan Swift, a son-in-law of General Daniel Roberdeaux, a Revolutionary officer and a member of Congress in 1877-79 from the City of Philadelphia. Subsequent to the Revolution General Roberdeaux moved to Alexandria, and built the house now owned and occupied by Mr. John T. Hill, No. 98 South Lee street. And—

DELAWARE by John Corse, a Lieutenant of Artillery in the war of 1812, the father of General Montgomery D. Corse.

Most of those whose names follow were born in Alexandria, and all of them resided here before 1800: John Adam, Robert Brockett, Jr., George Washington Craik, Charles J. Catlett, Richard Conway, Joseph Conway, Robert Conway, George Hunter Chapman, Peter Cottom, Rev. Townsend Dade, Dr. Wm. A. Daingerfield, Capt. Bathurst Daingerfield, John Dunlap, Baldwin Dade, Benj. Dulany, Sr., Col. Rozier Dulany, Geo. Deneale, John Dunlap of William, Capt. Ebenezer Eveleth, Rev Bryan Lord Fairfax, Ferdinando Fairfax, Michael Flannery, Rev. David Griffith, Thomas P. Gilpin, Col. Geo. Gilpin, Samuel Hilton, James Harris, Lawrence Hurdle, Lawrence Hooff, John Hooff, Wm. Herbert of Thomas, John C. Herbert, Nathaniel C. Hunter, Lewis Hipkins, General Alexander Hunter, James H. Hooe, The Harpers, James Irvin, Dennis McCarty Johnston, William Johnston, John Janney, Commodore William Jamesson, Elisha Janney, Presley Jacobs, Israel Janney, Isaac Kell, Newton Keene, John C. Kempff, Thomas Lawrason, Edmund I. Lee, Ralph Longden, John Longden, Adam Lynn, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Robert Howe Little, John A. Longden, John G. Ladd, Ludwell Lee, Dr. Wm. Lanphier, Geo. C. Longden, Joseph Mandeville, Capt. Cleon Moore, Charles Page, Wm.

H. Powell, Col. Wm. Payne, Wm. Ramsay, Jr., General Daniel Roberdeaux, Wm. Daingerfield Ross, Col. Dennis Ramsay, Col. Charles Simms, Thomas Sanford, Dr. Augustine Smith, Col. Augustine J. Smith, Lawrence Sanford, John A. Stewart, Capt. George Slacum, Wm. R. Swift, Thomas Sangster, Edward Stabler, Richard Stanton, Phares Throop, Rev. Wm. Thom, Samuel Thompson, William A. Williams, Roger West, Benjamin C. Wood, and General Robert Young.

WAR OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

On account of boundary disputes, at about the middle of the last century, the French and English in America engaged in a war, and finally hostilities between the two nations were officially declared. The war commenced in the Ohio region. The English attempted to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio, upon territory claimed by the French. The latter, aided by Indians, drove the English off, finished the fort, and named it Fort Du Quesne, in honor of the Governor-General of Canada.

To concilliate the Indians, Washington held a conference with them in 1753, as the representative of Governor Dinwiddie, and in the following year he returned as second in command of a regiment of six companies—three hundred men—in a campaign against the French and Indians on Willis' Creek or Cumberland river, as it was afterwards named, with the design of establishing the authority of the English. Washington, on this expedition left Alexandria* in March, 1754, with two companies—one hundred

* The following account, often published, appeared in the Alexandria Gazette August 23, 1874:—"When Washington, in command of the Virginia Rangers was waiting at Alexandria the arrival of Braddock's forces, an exciting election contest occurred between Mr. Fairfax and Mr. Payne for the House of Burgesses. Washington supported Fairfax with much zeal: and, high words passing between him and Payne in the market square, Payne struck Washington a blow which brought him to the earth. The troops rushed from the barracks, and would have made short work of Payne, had not Washington pacified them, assuring them that he knew the proper course to take in the premises. Duels were not then under the ban of public opinion. All supposed that a fight was imminent. Next morning, however, Washington sent for Payne, and when the latter entered the room he saw on the table, not pistols, but a decanter of wine and two glasses. 'Mr. Payne,' said Washington, 'to err is human. I was wrong yesterday, but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends'. Weems relates that from that day Washington was Payne's idea of true manhood."

The "striking" proclivities of the Payne's seems to have come down to the present generation, and one of this family is the man who struck "Billy Patterson." It occurred in the City of Richmond, in the month of May, 1852. Dr.

and fifty men; Col. Joshua Fry, with the other companies, passing up the Potomac with artillery. The British Government having determined to drive out the French and destroy the power of the Indians, sent over, in two ships-of-war, The Sea Horse and The

Alban S. Payne, of Fauquier, went to Richmond to attend the Medical National Convention. It was in session several days, and at its close, many of its members were invited and attended a champagne party, given by the late Dr. Robert W. Haxall. It was early in the morning of the 5th of May, before the party left the residence of the hospitable Doctor. As several of them were passing along near the spot where the St. Clair Hotel now stands, on their way to Capitol Hill, there rushed up from the basement of a restaurant a big burly butcher, weighing 240 pounds, and elegantly formed, named "Billy Patterson." He had been arrested on several occasions for beating his wife, and on that very evening had been indulging himself in that pastime. As they made considerable noise in passing along the streets, perhaps he thought they were police officers. Anyway, when he reached the sidewalk he "pawed the earth," bellowed like an enraged bull, and dashed at the group of medics, knocking several of them down. Dr. Payne was walking between Dr. Martin P. Scott who had his right arm, and Dr. Blair Burwell, who was his escort, on the left. There were several persons in the rear. Payne took in the situation instantly, and said to Scott, "Martin, let go my arm, and let me tackle the bovine." Breaking loose, Payne sprung at Patterson, struck him a heavy blow in the right eye with his left hand and followed it up with a powerful right hand blow on the chin. The Doctor says "I knocked him, I should think fifteen feet, and he fell like a bullock." They then passed on, leaving Patterson insensible. It was now nearly daylight. Payne went to the City Hotel, kept by Buck Williamson, and feeling uneasy, sent his body servant, on finding out the name of the man, to Capitol Hill to see how he was getting on. In a short time he returned, and said: "Well, Master Ab., he's breathin', and he's hit mighty hard; but I reckon he'll live." The Doctor was, however, apprehensive of trouble from the authorities, retired to his room and sent for Buck, to whom he explained the affair and his apprehensions. Buck kept a couple of running horses. Payne told him that he didn't want any trouble, and that he had better saddle one of his horses, take him around to the rear of the hotel and he would slip down to old Major Doswell's in the country and wait until matters quieted down. In the meantime the doctor had learned that two policemen had put in appearance at the hotel, and were making anxious inquiries about the man who struck "Billy Patterson." "Oh, the devil", said Buck, "I can fix you all right." So Buck called two of his mulatto boys, the pertest and handsomest in the house, and said to them: "Here, boys, is a dollar apiece; go down stairs and ask the policemen who struck Billy Patterson?" The boys obeyed; and, according to Buck's instructions, would pass the officers every two or three minutes and ask them "who struck Billy Patterson." The repeated questions created such a laugh among the guests that in a short time the officers retired in disgust. Then the boys, moved by the spirit of fun, took to the streets and accosted for hours every passer by with the same inquiry. Finally, before the Doctor left the city, it became a byword among the guests of the hotel and among the citizens of the town. Then the Richmond papers took it up, and it went the rounds of the press and spread throughout the United States and into foreign lands. Two or three years afterwards Doctor Payne visited Richmond again and Patterson called upon him, and they became great friends. He had reformed in the meantime and had become a good citizen.

Nightingale, under Admiral Keppel, who commanded the fleet, two crack regiments of the line (the 44th and 48th foot.) The 44th commanded by Col. Sir Peter Halket, and the 48th by Col. Dunbar.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK,

an Irish officer of distinction, being in command of the expedition, which arrived at Alexandria in the month of February, 1755, where the troops remained in camp until the middle of April; being meanwhile joined by troops from the other Colonies, including two companies of rangers from Alexandria and its neighborhood. During his residence in Alexandria General Braddock had his headquarters, by invitation of Major (*) John Carlyle, a magistrate of the town, at the latter's residence on Fairfax street. On the 14th of April General Braddock, with Admiral Keppel, held a council with Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, Lieutenant-Governor Sharpe of Maryland, Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Governor De Lancey of New York, and Lieutenant Governor Morris of Pennsylvania. Washington was summoned from Mount Vernon and presented to the Council with great formality, and by his dignified deportment and great good sense made a fine impression; Governor Shirley characterising him as a model gentleman and statesman. At this Council the plan of the campaign was determined upon, and on the 20th of April the troops moved from the town, Col. George Washington, an aid to Braddock, taking the route via Mush Pot and Red Hill in advance of the main column, the regimental band playing "The Girl I left Behind Me," as they took up the line of march toward Fort DuQuesne, now the site of Pittsburg, Pa. In his first general order from camp Alexandria, 27th March, 1755, Braddock informs his command that "any soldier who shall desert, tho' he return again, will be hanged without mercy;" but as an *encouragement* to the men, and to promote

* The Carlyle house, on Fairfax street, (known as Braddock's Headquarters,) was built in 1752, and is in a good state of preservation. It is located in the rear of the Braddock House hotel, its west front being hidden from view by an annex to the hotel of recent construction; its east front, however, can be seen from Lee street. In 1752 a beautiful lawn extended 75 feet to Fairfax street, on its west front, and the Potomac river flowed on its eastern side. Since then the cove which made in at the eastern base of the house has been filled in and Lee and Union streets extended on a line parallel with Fairfax street. The interior arrangements of the house have undergone some change; but the spacious drawing room is still preserved in the fine condition in which it was when the famous Council was held.

their efficiency, he directed a daily allowance of as much fresh or salted provision, bread or flour, as was possible to provide, unless in case of drunkenness, negligence or disobedience, in either of which case this *gratuity* would be stopped. In his order of April 7, 1755 Braddock says—"A greater number of women having been brought over than those allowed by the Government sufficient for washing; with a view that the hospital might be served, and complaint being made that a concert is entered into not to serve without exorbitant wages, a return will be called for of those who shall refuse to serve for sixpence per day and their provisions, that they may be turned out of camp and others got in their places."

The six companies of volunteers furnished by the Colonies, two of which were from Alexandria and its neighborhood, were assigned as follows: to Sir Peter Halket's regiment—Capt. Stephen's Capt. Peyronny's, and Capt. Cock's companies of Rangers, and to Col. Dunbar's regiment—Capt. Waggoner's and Capt. Hogg's companies of Rangers, and Capt. Polson's company of Artificers.

The last order issued by Braddock from Alexandria was dated April 16, 1755; his order of the 17th, 18th, and 19th were issued on the march. His order of the 21st was issued from Frederick, Maryland. The last order of which there is any record was in camp at the Little Meadows, Tuesday, June 17, 1755. The line of march was by Winchester, Frederick and Cumberland. The battle was fought on the 9th of July, 1755. In the action Braddock received his death wound, and died on the night of the 14th, and was buried by the road near Fort Necessity. In this engagement the 44th and 48th were almost annihilated. The Virginians, while acting with great gallantry, also suffered heavy loss, and among the killed was Thomas Longden of Alexandria. Before the battle commenced Washington urged upon General Braddock the propriety of permitting him to advance with the Virginians and a band of friendly Indians and open the way to Fort DuQuesne; but the General treated the proposal with scorn, and, turning to his body servant said, "Bishop, this young man is determined to go into action to-day although he is really too much weakened by illness for any such purpose. Have an eye to him, and render him any assistance that may be necessary." Bishop had only time to reply, "Your Honor's orders shall be obeyed," when the troops were in motion, and the action soon after commenced. Sixty-four British officers were killed or wounded, and Washington was the

only mounted officer on the field not wounded. His horse being shot, Bishop was promptly at hand to offer him a second, and he was so exhausted from his previous illness and his exertions in the battle that he was with difficulty extricated from his dying charger, and was actually lifted by the strong arms of Bishop into the saddle of the second horse. In his "Recollections," Mr. Custis says: "It was at this period of the combat that, in the glimpse of the smoke, the gallant Washington was seen bravely dashing amid the ranks of death, and calling on the Colonial troops, *who alone maintained the fight*—'Hold your ground, my brave fellows, and draw your sights for the honor of old Virginia.' It was at this period, too, of the battle that the Indian* commander, pointing to Washington, cried to his warriors, "Fire at *him* no more. See ye not that the Great Spirit protects that Chief. He cannot die in battle." Washington's second horse having fallen he made his way to the spot, where the commanding General, though mortally stricken, raging like a wounded lion, and yet breathing defiance to the foe, was supported in the arms of Bishop. Grasping the hand of Washington, Braddock exclaimed: "Oh, my dear Colonel, had I been governed by your advice we never should have come to this." On the death of Braddock, Bishop attached himself to the person of Washington. He attended him at the time of his marriage, and became chief of the stables in Williamsburg, in the palmy days of that ancient capital. He settled on the banks of the Potomac, married, and was made overseer of one of the farms of the Mount Vernon estate, and died at Mount Vernon about 1785, at over eighty years of age.

After the defeat, Col. Dunbar of the 48th, succeeded to the command of the remnant of the army, and marched to Philadelphia; and Washington, with the Virginians, returned to Alexandria.

* When Washington went to the Ohio in 1770, he had for his companion his friend and neighbor, Dr. James Craik, of Alexandria, and it was with strong community of feeling they looked forward peaceably to revisit the scenes of their military expeditions. They set out on the 5th October with three negroes, two belonging to the General and one to the Doctor. During this trip they met an aged Indian Chief, who told Washington, through an interpreter, that during the battle of Braddock's field he had singled him out as a conspicuous object, fired at him many times, and directed his warriors to do the same; but none of his balls took effect. He was then persuaded that he was under the special guardianship of the Great Spirit and ceased firing at him. He had now come a long way to pay homage to the man who was the particular favorite of Heaven, and who could never die in battle.

The true cause of the Revolutionary war was the longing for liberty and independence, nurtured in the breast of the Colonists by their isolation from the Mother Country, and by the habits of life, incident to a new country ; but the circumstances which actually led to the conflict were: The encroachment of the British Government upon the rights of the colonies by taxing them without their consent, and other acts of Parliament, alike tyrannical and oppressive. The first act of oppression was the *Stamp Act*, passed 1765. The second act was passed 1767, laying a duty on tea, glass, paper, etc., imported into the Colonies. The third act was to close the port of Boston. The fourth act of tyranny, passed by the British Parliament, required all persons, indicted for offences, to be sent to England for trial.

In his Centennial oration Mr. Wm. F. Carne says : 'The town grew up amid restrictions on commerce and fetters on manufactures which it seems now incredible that any community schooled in *Magna Charta* could have borne; but the colonists in Alexandria like Anglo Saxons everywhere, had a profound respect for *law*. They submitted to these restrictions because they were accustomed to them, and as they were pressed by French power, and in constant dread of the Indians, who still lingered near, they expected British aid, and thought the profits, which England made by a monopoly of their trade, was a high price to pay for such assistance—but it was at least a price paid for *something*. But when Braddock came, and the British troops instead of protecting the Colonists had been compelled to rely on the Colonial troops to protect them, the feeling changed. Braddock had come and gone—the town folks and country people having relied upon themselves for defence against the Indians and French, felt able, in a just cause, to meet the world in arms on their own soil. Hence these restrictions on navigation and manufactures annoyed them. They felt that for a nation to be free it would be sufficient that she willed it. They bore the load because they were accustomed to it, but one straw, to which they were not used, would break the camel's back. That straw came in the stamp act, and we may look with just pride at Alexandria's part in that day.

“The stamp act was to be put in operation on the 1st of November, 1765. Alexandria was then represented in the House of Burgesses by George Johnston. He was one of the town trustees, and at his home, on the corner of Prince and Lee streets, he prepared resolutions for nullifying that act of Parliament. It is the tradition of his family that the habitual gravity of his demeanor seemed, after the news of the stamp act reached Alexandria, to grow yet more intense, and that after a long examination of the

English law, he wrote the resolutions which Patrick Henry, shortly afterwards, introduced into the House of Burgesses. It is said that on completing the resolutions he showed the paper to his wife, saying:—"This paper may cost me my life, yet it is the truth and whether or not any one sustain me I will not turn back." He went with Washington, who was also a delegate, to Williamsburg, in May. Mr. Wirt narrates, and he is universally followed, that Henry drew his resolutions upon the blank leaf of a volume of 'Coke upon Littleton.' There can be no doubt whatever that Johnston came from Alexandria to the House determined to offer such resolutions and thoroughly prepared with copious argument and authorities to support them. Certain it is that when Henry's vehement voice was raised on that memorable occasion, and 'Treason! Treason!' resounded amid the excited crowd, Johnston took his stand alongside of Patrick Henry; when Henry stepped to the front, Johnston stood beside him; when Henry spoke the startling words, whose echoes are yet unspent, Johnston chimed calmly in—as logical as clear, identical in spirit, one in tone, not as brilliant, but more practical, as when—

'After the tocsin's alarm—
Distinctly the clock strikes.'

"This was Alexandria's share on that momentous day. George Johnston died the year following. Had he lived he would have been one of the leading statesmen of the Revolution."

Alexandria sent to the Continental Army many of her sons to die on the field of battle. WASHINGTON was honorary Captain of the Volunteer Company formed in 1775, which offered to follow him to Cambridge, when he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial armies. One of the Alexandria companies was attached to the 9th Virginia regiment. The flag belonging to this regiment was for many years deposited in the Alexandria Museum, and was burned at the conflagration of the market building on the 19th of May, 1871. Alexandria soldiers died at Quebec with Wolfe, and at Princeton, under Mercer; and the Colonial banner had no truer followers. Among her sons were Capt. David Arell, Col. William Payne, Capt. John Hawkins, Major Henry Piercy, Col. Dennis Ramsay, Nathaniel C. Hunter, Col. Charles Little, Col. Geo. Gilpin, John Longden, Dr. James Craik, Major William Johnston, Col. Charles Simms, and Samuel Hilton. George Coryell died February 18, 1850. He resided in Alexandria many years. He came from Coryell's ferry in New Jersey, which his family owned. It was at this point that Washington, pursued by Cornwallis across the Jersey's, was ferried over by the Coryells.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

By our treaty of alliance with France, in 1778, the United States agreed, in consideration of the aid extended by France to the Colonies, then engaged in the war for Independence, to guarantee forever the possession of her Colonies in America. When, however, the French Revolution broke out, and, to stem the career of conquest entered upon by France, an armed coalition of the European sovereigns was formed against her, our Government was placed in a serious dilemma. It had either to make common cause with France, in defense of her American possessions, or repudiate the treaty stipulation by which we engaged to protect them from invasion or conquest. To unite with France in a war against the combined Powers of Europe, weak as we were from the struggle through which we had but recently passed, and burdened with the debt we had incurred in maintaining it, would have jeopardized our newly-acquired independence, and wrought for us, in any event, such grievous injury, that we should have found it difficult to recover from. As a means of relief repeated appeals were made to France, and money offered to release us from this perpetual and most onerous treaty obligation. France insisted on keeping the United States bound by the conditions of the compact. These we were in no condition to fulfil, and finally Washington cut the Gordian knot by issuing a proclamation of neutrality. The sale of French prizes in our ports, and the departure of privateers from them, carrying French commissions, were subsequently prohibited. In consequence of this repudiation of the letter and spirit of our treaty with France, the latter retaliated, by arming and sending out, from San Domingo alone, eighty-seven cruisers to prey upon the commerce of the United States. The aggregate result of these predatory incursions, was the capture, between the years 1792 and 1801, of more than fifteen hundred American vessels, entailing a loss upon our citizens of from eight to thirteen millions of dollars. Not one of the captures was legally made, as our commercial treaty with France established, and as the French Government ultimately acknowledged. After many and tedious negotiations on the subject, and when we were on the very verge of war with France, in consequence of these outrages, a treaty was agreed upon, whereby our Government consented to relinquish these claims against France, and as an equivalent, France released

the United States from the perpetual obligation to protect and defend the French dependencies in America against any and all belligerents.

By thus setting off the claims of American citizens against the treaty obligations due by the United States to France, our Government became bound, it is contended, to indemnify the claimants. This it has failed to do; although between the years 1827 and 1846 twenty-two reports of committees, all in favor of the claimants, were made in the two Houses of Congress, each by a bill, and each bill for a compromise sum of five millions of dollars. The bill passed both House on two different occasions, and was vetoed, in the first instance, by President Polk, on the ground of "inexpediency," and, in the second, by President Pierce, who subsequently acknowledged he had made a mistake.

There was no actual declaration of war, yet hostilities between the two countries commenced on the ocean. The U. S. frigate "Constellation" captured the French frigate "L'Insurgente," in 1799. That frigate had already captured the American schooner "Retaliation." On the 1st of February, 1800, the "Constellation" had an action with the French frigate "La Vengeance," but escaped capture, after a loss of one hundred and sixty men in killed and wounded.

During this period the commercial marine of Alexandria was very large. Its ships traversed every sea, and the Star-Spangled banner of our country floated from the mast-heads of our vessels in every clime. In many instances, merchantmen engaged in foreign trade, went to sea armed, and by that means, were enabled to protect themselves from the depredations of pirates, who were very numerous during the maritime war with France, from capture, in some instances, by privateers. Among the captures was the ship Lexington, Capt. James McKenzie, October 14, 1797. Capt. John McKnight was captured several times.* In 1792, he was overhauled in the English Channel by the French privateer "L'Insurgente," and during the chase Capt. McKnight was wounded in the leg by the privateer's fire. Both captain and crew were held in custody for two years. The captain, growing tired of confinement, took "leg bail" and came home. Capt. McKnight had the misfortune to be

*Mr. William H. McKnight is a son of Capt. John McKnight, and Hon. Lewis McKenzie a son of Capt. James McKenzie.

again captured in 1797, while in command of the ship "Polly and Nancy," and on the 16th July, 1798, the French took him again, and with the French flag flying over his head he was taken into Siras, Spain. His captors treated him with becoming respect; but, Mr. O'Morrow, his first officer, while walking the quarter-deck, was severely beaten with swords as they had done several other Americans. What think you citizens of Alexandria of that? And yet the United States, bound to France by a solemn treaty *which they violated* and thereby assumed the claims of our citizens against France, have refused, to this day, to pay the loss sustained by them. This outrage ought to be settled and by this Congress. Will they do it? No!

THE WHISKEY REBELLION,

occurred in western Penesylvania, in 1794. It grew out of an unpopular excise law passed in 1791, which imposed duties on domestic distilled liquors. A new act on the subject, equally unpopular, was passed by Congress in 1794; and, when soon after the session had closed, officers were sent out to the western districts of Pennsylvania to enforce the law, the inhabitants offered armed resistance. The rebellion became general throughout all that region, and in the vicinity of Pittsburg many outrages were committed. President Washington issued two proclamations without effect. All peaceable means for maintaining law being exhausted, he ordered out a large body of the militia of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which marched to the insurgent district in October, under the command of General Henry Lee (father of General Robert E. Lee) who was then the Governor of Virginia. The military argument was effectual and the rebellion was crushed. Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, commanded the Alexandria troops, and among them were ex-Mayor William Veitch and Lewis Piles.

THE WAR OF 1812-15 WITH ENGLAND.

Thirty years after the close of the war of the Revolution, the American people were again compelled to declare war against Great Britian, in order to secure such recognition at her hands, as an independent nation felt was their due; thus proving the truth of the prophecy of Franklin who, in 1783, on being congratulated upon the successful issue of the Revolution of 1776 in securing the independence of the Colonies, replied: "This was not a war for

independence, it was simply a war of revolution; the war for independence is yet to be fought." When the last British troops left the soil of the Colonies, at Ft. George, New York harbor, it was with no emblematic indication of surrender. They nailed the British ensign to the staff, slushed the pole, and knocked off all the guys and cleets, and sailed out of the harbor saluting the flag as on a holiday, and, as if intending to return, leaving the ensign flying as a warning to all that Great Britain still claimed the sovereignty of the land. It was only great courage and daring, and at the risk of life, that the British ensign was removed and the flag of the free unfurled in its stead.

The first opportunity to seriously annoy the United States occurred in 1793, when, England and France being at war, Great Britain issued, on the 8th of June, the Orders in Council respecting neutrals on the high seas; which, together with the active impressment of American seamen under the plea that a British subject could not expatriate himself and become a citizen of another country so as to relieve him from the responsibilities of military service due Great Britain, seriously annoyed the commerce of America, inflicting great pecuniary loss on her merchants. Great Britain perfidiously turned loose the Algerine pirates of the Mediterranean, ostensibly to prey on French commerce, but as they were unrestrained, either by Great Britain or their own Government, which was really deriving a royalty from the prizes, American commerce met another foe.

France, in a retaliating mood, issued the Berlin decree of July 2, 1796, very much to the effect of the "Orders in Council," which was supplemented in 1798 by a still more stringent decree.

American commerce was thus placed in extreme jeopardy; the British captured, as prize, all American vessels trading with France; the French captured all trading with Great Britain; while the Algerine pirates, capturing all they could find no matter where bound, left no portion of the high sea free for American commerce.

In the meantime, the emissaries of Great Britain were stirring up strife with the Indians on the northwest frontier, and urging them to depredations upon the settlers; and, not content with foreign interference were covertly treating with the Tories of New England, with a view of inducing them to sever their connection

with the United Colonies and unite with Canada, under the British flag.

The American Ministers to Europe were snubbed ; it was with difficulty they could obtain a diplomatic audience ; they were treated without consideration as though they represented an unknown quantity, leading them to appreciate the warning of Washington, in his message to Congress, in 1793 : "There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it ; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

The result of all these accumulated insults was a declaration of war, passed June 18th, 1812, which, pressed with vigor both by land and sea, resulted in a substantial recognition of America as one of the Powers of the earth, and a treaty of peace, February 17, 1815.

Alexandria came in for her share of the fortunes of war.

The British Atlantic Squadron,* coming up the Potomac, frightened Capt. Dyson, who was in charge of Fort Washington, so that he abandoned the fort and allowed the British unopposed to come up to the city, where they arrived Aug. 28, 1814, only to find the place helpless ; the able-bodied men and all the guns having been sent to Washington for the purpose of protecting that city. The town of course surrendered, there being no other alternative, and the British, after burning one vessel, loaded several others with stores, and left, carrying them away with three ships, three brigs, and several smaller craft, with 16,000 lbs. flour, 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 150 bales of cotton, and \$5,000 worth of wines and cigars.

*The Sea Horse is an Alexandria institution. Its first appearance was in 1754 when George II, King of England, sent a ship of war of that name, with troops under the command of General Braddock, to assist the Colonies in driving the French and Indians from Fort Du Quesne. In 1814 another British Sea Horse came and took away our Tobacco, Flour and Wines. Still another Sea Horse made its appearance in 1853. This Sea Horse, commanded by a distinguished river pilot, having been "blow'd off his coase," sought refuge in the hospitable City of Alexandria, and the result was a grand time for boys, old and young. Tickets for the concert, which took place in Sarepta Hall, were sold in the Market Square by Samuel J. McCormick, auctioneer, and produced several thousand dollars, a good result for the Sea Horse and the "Committee."

A very large percentage of the able-bodied men got into service, at one time or another, during the war; the rolls of the Adj. General showing that soldiers, sailors, and marines then enlisted were :

For one year or more,	-	-	-	-	63,179
For 6 months,	-	-	-	-	66,325
For 3 months,	-	-	-	-	125,643
For 1 month,	-	-	-	-	125,307
For less than 1 month,	-	-	-	-	147,200
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Total,	-	-	-	-	527,654

This represents more than the actual number of men engaged, as many of those who had been out for three or six months were out at other times among the "emergency men" for shorter periods.

The General Government, recognizing the needs of many of the old survivors of the war of 1812, passed an act February 14, 1871, to pension the survivors thereof who had served sixty days or more; and subsequently March 9, 1878, passed another act pensioning all who had served fourteen days, or been in a battle, even for one day. Under these acts, there have been pensioned up to June 30, 1882, 25,611 survivors and 32,566 widows of soldiers. Of course, from the great age of these soldiers and their widows, their numbers are rapidly being reduced; so that June 30, 1882, there were on the rolls 7,134 survivors and 24,661 widows. The bounty of the Government has, however, added greatly to the comfort of these veterans in their declining years; the amount of \$25,234,232.85 having been paid to them up to June 30, 1882.

In this war Alexandria was represented by nearly all of its able-bodied citizens. It had four companies in the service: Captain McGuire's company of Volunteers served from Nov. 30, 1812, until March 30, 1813, when it was mustered out; Captain Levin Moreland's company of Militia from August 19th until October 1, 1814, and Capt. Greenberry Griffith's Artillery company of Militia from August 19, until October 1, 1814. These companies were attached to the 1st Brigade of the Militia of the District of Columbia, commanded by Colonel Wm. A. Daingerfield; Alexandria, then being a part of said District. Besides these companies, there was an organization, composed of sea captains and unemployed seamen of Alexandria, known as the Marine Artillery or Sea Fencibles. This company was commanded by Captain B. II.

Davidson. Captain Francis Dyer was lieutenant and Captain Jas. McKenzie one of the privates. It is regretted that a roll of this company cannot be furnished.

The following persons served in Capt. McGuire's company : James McGuire, captain ; Robert Smith, Robert Brockett, Jr., Lieutenants ; Charles L. Nevitt, ensign ; Benjamin Ricketts, Michael Kennedy, James Park, Francis Wise, sergeants ; Richard L. Hewitt, Thomas Longden, Robert Henderson, James Moxley, corporals ; Peter Wilks, drummer ; Ignatius Murray, fifer ; Henry Frazier, William H. Finges, William Follin, George Wise, John Talbott, Thomas Irvin, John Boyer, John Rick, Edward Lacey, Joseph Henry, James Morrison, Alexius Johnson, John Jacobs, Leonard Wheeler, William Currey, Hugh Boyd, Livingston Smith, Richard Millington, John Bladen, Joshua C. Laws, John Churchman, William Gullatt, John Gilbert, Catsbey B. Smithers, Joseph Nevitt, William O'Connor, John Atwell, William Cavins, William Frazier, Manuel Ares, Thompson Gardner, Charles Denoon, Joseph J. Ogden, Francis Hall, John Skth, Benedict Wheeler, Christian Dick, Richard Miller, John G. Richter, Jeremiah Moreland, James Winsett, Jacob Shindett, Walter Wherte, Francis Savere, Alexander Rannel, Matthew Galt, Samuel Baggett, Charles Deeble, James Scallan, Benjamin Boyer, Frederick Shuck, Lawrence Cashen, John R. Slater, John Lomax, Edward Gaither, John M. Clark, Peter Genco, John St. Claire, William Franklin, James Murphy, Henson Moreland, Charles Stewart, and John Hinkle, privates.

Those who served in Capt. Moreland's company were : Levin Moreland, captain ; Leonard Adams, lieutenant ; Robert Brockett, ensign ; John B. Swann, Lewis W. Plum, George Johnston or Johnsen, John Overman, sergeants ; James Hill, Samuel McClelland, Alfred F. Simms, William Mulledy, corporals ; John Brown, John Boyd, Thomas Cook, Lemuel Cook, Thomas Dempsey, Josiah H. Davis, Fred. Cryse, James Harper, Thomas Davis, George Hughes, George Lambert, James Lyles, Robert Massey, Philip G. Marsteller, Thomas Moore, John Mudd, William Stoops, Jesse Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John D. Vowell, Nathaniel Wise, Barnet Young, Andrew Rantzell, John Tobin, John Hunt, John Smith, William Watson, John May, William Bailey, Zebed. Hall, John Stanton, James Moore, James Bond, George McLeod, John Muncaster, Augt. J. Smith, Jeremiah Dowell, William Guthrie, William

Ford, Henry Massey, John C. Generies, privates ; two officers' servants.

And those who served in Capt. Griffith's company were : Greenberry Griffith, captain ; James Carson, 1st lieutenant ; John Corse, 2d lieutenant ; Richard Rock, 3d lieutenant ; Peter Rhodes, 1st sergeant ; Giles Ferrell, 2d sergeant ; William Stewart, 3d sergeant ; George Williams, 4th sergeant ; John Baggett, corporal ; Abednigo Adams, James Barron, John Blackwell, Ignatius Baggett, John Barnhouse, Samuel Baggett, Charles Baggett, Samuel Baggett, Jr., John Davis, Benjamin Davis, Conrad Duhr, George Davis, Thomas Devaughn, John Devaughn, Thomas Ervin, Henry Frazier, Benjamin Greenwood, John Graham, James Grigsby, Collin Hurley, George Hurley, James King, Wilford Knatt, John Lindsey, Joseph Myers, William Mansfield, Henry Martin, William McCauley, Joseph McLean, James Miller, James McClish, Zechariah Martin, Charles Norris, Enoch Pelton, William Pressey, William Powell, Hanson Rysen, Ralph Smith, Dominic Barcroft, Thomas Williams, Lewis Weston, Robert Right, Jeremiah Boothe, Robert Hunter, Jr., Alexander M. Rose, Robert Allison, Joseph Fulton, George Fletcher, Robert Hunter, Sr., Thomas Haley, Charles McIntire, William Colton and Francis Dyer, privates.

THE JACKSON-RANDOLPH DIFFICULTY.

Robert B. Randolph, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, entered the navy as a midshipman in August, 1810. During the war of 1812 with England he was constantly in active service, and was distinguished for gallantry and daring. He served under Hull in the "Constitution," when she took the "Guerriere," and under Decatur in the "United States," when she captured the "Macedonian." In 1814, he was with Decatur in the "President," when that ship was captured by four British men-of-war, and taken into the Bermudas. The *Royal Gazette*, the official journal of the Island, published an article, reflecting upon Decatur and the officers of the "President." For this publication Randolph caned the editor on the Public Square at Hamilton, the capital of the Island, and escaped to New York, where he met Decatur. During the cruise of the "Constitution" in 1827, in which he served as Lieutenant, Purser Timberlake committed suicide. Randolph was assigned to take charge of the money and other public property in the late Purser's possession until his return to the United States, and on the 27th October, 1828, he

was notified by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury that his accounts had been satisfactorily adjusted. A few months subsequent to the death of Timberlake his widow was married to General Eaton, Secretary of War, and shortly thereafter it was ascertained that Timberlake was a defaulter. But a report being started that Randolph was the real delinquent, he demanded an investigation. Secretary of the Navy Woodbury ordered a court of inquiry, and in January 1836, it found a small balance due by Randolph; but exonerated him from all blame. Randolph declined to pay the award by the advice of counsel, and demanded a Court Martial. President Jackson thereupon dismissed him from the service on the 18th of April, 1833, and for the following reason:

"The facts of the investigation prove him (Randolph), to be unworthy the naval service of the Republic, and an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity and honor, who adorn our Navy." This language galled the sensitive soul of Randolph far more than his dismissal from that service, of which he had been a conspicuous ornament. On the 6th of May he published in the *Alexandria Gazette* his defence from the charges made against him by the President. On the day of its publication General Jackson left Washington on the steam boat "Sidney" for Fredericksburg to participate in the ceremony attendant upon laying the corner stone of a monument to Mary the mother of Washington. Randolph carried one arm in a sling, on account of a slight injury, and going on board he discovered Jackson seated at a table reading a newspaper. Approaching him Randolph proceeded to take off his gloves. Jackson, being unacquainted with him, called out "never mind your gloves;" presuming he wished to shake hands with him. Randolph replied: "This hand is injured; I cannot use it; the other I cannot offer you; I am Robert B. Randolph, whom you have so unjustly wronged and insulted." With these words, he seized the President by the nose and gave it a severe wring. The President seized his cane and attempted to chastise Randolph. A great uproar ensued and in the *melee* Randolph was knocked down and then hustled on shore.

In the course of the next autumn, Randolph being in Richmond, an attempt was made to capture him. A writ was issued by the United States District Attorney at Washington, charging him with indebtedness to the United States Government in the sum of \$25,000. Imprisonment under the law of May 15, 1820, was

allowed in all cases where a distress warrant was issued against a disbursing officer who might become a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. The eminent lawyer, Watkins Leigh, volunteered in Randolph's behalf without a fee, and advised him, on his arrest, not to offer bail, but to submit to imprisonment. In accordance with this advice, he went to jail, November 13, 1833, where he remained six weeks, and where he was nightly visited by Governor Floyd, and the elite of the metropolis of Virginia. He was the hero of the hour, the newspapers of Virginia teeming with articles in his defence.

In December of the same year, the case was brought before the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, Chief Justice Marshall presiding. Leigh addressed the court on behalf of the prisoner, in a speech of extraordinary power and eloquence. At its conclusion the Chief Justice gave his decision, in which the District Judge Barbour concurred: "1st. That the law of May 15, 1820, was unconstitutional; 2d, that Randolph was not a disbursing officer, but merely acting as such; 3d, that his accounts having been settled by Fourth Auditor Watkins, could not be reopened by Fourth Auditor Kendall; and, 4th, that a distress-warrant could not be issued upon a disputed case in the settlement of accounts." Randolph was then discharged from custody, and became the recipient of an ovation from his friends.

The Independent Volunteers, Capt. Brockett and the Rifle Guards, Capt. Ben. Kinsey, of Alexandria, fully armed and equipped, accompanied the President to Fredericksburg and united in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone, which took place on Tuesday, May 7, 1833; and, on passing the town on his return to Washington on the following day, Old Hickory stood uncovered on the upper deck of the steamer, while Capt. Morse's Artillery company saluted him by firing twenty-four rounds.

On the day following the assault upon the President, a town meeting of the citizens of Alexandria was held in the Public Square, at which resolutions were adopted expressing regret and indignation for the assault upon the President. Bernard Hooe, Mayor, presided, and Christopher Neale was Secretary. Judge Thomson F. Mason made an address and offered the resolutions, a copy of which was transmitted to the President by the secretary of the meeting.

CESSION AND RETROCESSION.

Towards the close of the century, with a view to the formation of a permanent Seat of Government, Alexandria, with a part of Fairfax County, was ceded to the United States as a portion of the District of Columbia. The exclusive jurisdiction of the United States was extended over the town and the adjoining territory on the 27th of February, 1801, and that portion of the District of Columbia was created the county of Alexandria. The ceded territory remained a portion of the District of Columbia until 1846, when by the concurrent acts of the Congress of the United States and the General Assembly of Virginia, with the formal assent of a large majority of the voters of Alexandria given at the polls, the town and county were retroceded to the State of Virginia; the jurisdiction of Virginia being re-extended at once.

To accomplish the retrocession of Alexandria, Messrs. Francis L. Smith, Robert Brockett, and Charles T. Stuart, by appointment of the City Council, represented the interests of the town before Congress, and Messrs. Smith and Brockett under a special act of the Legislature, being elected Commissioners, represented the town before the General Assembly of 1846-47.

The Southeast corner-stone of the District of Columbia was "fixed," with imposing ceremonies, at Jones' Point on the 15th of April, 1791, by Alexandria Lodge of Masons No. 22, and this lodge participated in the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol on the 16th of September, 1793, Washington, then President of the United States, Acting Master of No. 22, performed the ceremonies. On this occasion the Alexandria Artillery fired several volleys as Washington appeared in the line of procession, and again on the conclusion of the ceremonies.

WAR WITH MEXICO,

When, in 1844, Texas was annexed to the United States, the question of the boundary between it and Mexico was still unsettled. The Mexican Government contended that the true boundary was the river Nueces, and the Texas Authorities that the Rio Grande was; and when the United States Government attempted to extend its control over the territory, included within the rivers aforesaid, the Mexican Government resisted, and war ensued.

After a conflict lasting for nearly two years, during which the American Armies gained many glorious victories, the Mexican Government surrendered, and a peace was finally established by

the Treaty of Gandaloupe Hidalgo, negotiated by Nicholas P. Triste, as the American Agent, the result of which was not only the establishment of the boundary on the Rio Grande, as claimed, but, also, of the acquisition of New Mexico and California.

When war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Messrs. M. D. Corse, Charles S. Price, Turner W. Ashby, and other gentlemen of Alexandria, raised a company, repaired to Washington, and offered their services to President James K. Polk. The President received them with great courtesy; but, thinking the Mexicans would succumb in "ninety days," suggesting that their services would not be required, referred them to the Secretary of War for further answer. Governor Marcy said that if more troops were required a sufficient number could be obtained nearer the line of operations, and with remarks of a highly complimentary character for their patriotic devotion to their country, declined their services.

Virginia being called upon for a regiment of Infantry they made application to His Excellency William Smith, Governor of the State, who accepted their services, and assigned them to the first regiment then being organized under the command of Col. Hamtramck, a graduate of West Point, the company being known as Company B.

At an election for officers, Montgomery D. Corse was elected Captain, and Turner W. Ashby, Benjamin G. Waters, and James S. Douglas, Lieutenants in the order named; John H. Higdon, William J. Minor, John T. Young and William Jenkins, sergeants, and Charles F. Force, Silas Moore, Benedict J. Fenwick and Washington Marmon, corporals.

Much credit is due to our public spirited fellow-citizen Lewis McKenzie, Esq., not only for his aid in its organization, but in procuring a complete outfit for both officers and men, as immediately on its acceptance by the Governor of Virginia, on his application the Secretary of War directed that arms and clothing be issued to the command. On Saturday, December 12, 1846, escorted by the Mount Vernon Guards and the Ringgold Calvary with two bands of music, (Signor Garcia and Professor Plant,) the battalion being under the command of Capt. Matthias Snyder, the volunteers were escorted to the Steamer Phenix—Capt. James Guy—en-route to Richmond via. Aquia Creek. Reaching Richmond on the following day, they were assigned to quarters, where

they remained until transferred to Fortress Monroe—about two weeks after reaching that city.

They embarked for Mexico in the Transport "Victory" on the 30th January 1847, and arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 21st of the following month. News of an expected battle quickened their steps; but, the delay in their reaching Mexico prevented their participating in the great victory which was achieved on the field of Buena Vista on the day succeeding their arrival.

On the 30th of April, 1847, the muster roll of the company contained the following names :

Montgomery D. Corse,* Captain; Turner W. Ashby, 1st Lieutenant, resigned February 22, 1848, and Sergeant W. J. Higdon was elected to fill the vacancy; Benj. G. Waters, 2d Lieutenant, died in Mexico April 15, 1847; James S. Douglas 2d Lieutenant; John H. Higdon, Orderly Sergeant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant on resignation of Lieutenant Ashby; William J. Minor, Sergeant, promoted 2d Lieutenant April 19, 1847; John T. Young and William Jenkins, Sergeants; Charles F. Force, Silas Moore, Benedict J. Fenwick and Washington Mormon, Corporals; Joseph W. Forde, Fifer, and Wm. H. Mangle, Drummer. Privates, G. C. Ashton, John Acton, John W. Bangs, Chas. A. Baker, John C. Belt, John Brooks, John Brown, Wm. P. Bloxham, McH. Bramblett, Jas. W. Brown, Thompson M. Chichester, Henry Caddis, John E. Carter, Noah Carney, Hampton Carr, Chas. H. Cawood, Thos. L. Coppedge, Jas. Compton, F. D. Carpenter, William Doyle, John S. Dulany, Benjamin Dorsey, Robert Ferguson, Amos T. Fisher, Joseph S. Farrows, John Felts, Jas. H. Fowler, Thomas Fegan, Isaiah Fisher, John F. Goodrich, Jesse C. Green, Henry Gordon, Jacob Howard, William Hall, Z. P. Hunter, John K. Henniger, Frederick Hoffman, John T. Jones, Richard Jones, John Lotts, John Keilholtz, William Maxwell, Robert Mullen, Charles Mullen, Albert J. Minor, Michael Moorlick, George A. Moody, Robert Mitchell, Peter Martin, Daniel Murphy, Robert Matthews, Dougald McPhail, Wm. N. Owens, Albert W. Orrison, John F. Poston, Michael Reinhart, Daniel Reisinger, Thomas Self,

*Dec. 6, 1860, Capt. Corse commanded the "Old Dominion Rifles," was Major Alexandria Battalion Feby., 1861, Colonel 17th Virginia Regiment of Infantry, June 10, 1861, Brigadier General Confederate States Army, Nov., 1862, wounded several times; still lives, and always ready at the call of his country to serve her.

Andrew Sullivan, George R. Snyder, Benjamin Swan, James E. Stephenson, Elias Shaw, John Tridle, William Thompson, James R. Vanzant, Philip White, John Weeks, and Covington O. West.

Information of the signing of the treaty of peace reached Washington on the 3d of February, 1848, shortly after which the army of occupation was ordered home. At this time, Lieutenant Ashby, who was in Alexandria on recruiting service, and being ordered by the War Department not to return to Mexico, he resigned February 22, 1848.

The company arrived at Alexandria on Friday, August 4, 1848, by the steamer *Osceola* from Fortress Monroe, and, on landing, they were heartily greeted and welcomed. The flags were all flying, salutes were fired, and they were escorted by the military and citizens, through the principal streets, to the Public Square, where they were formally received. In the afternoon a handsome collation was given at the Theatre on Cameron street, where they were again warmly welcomed, many ladies being present.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

On Monday, October 16, 1859, the country was startled by telegraphic announcements, that an insurrection had occurred at Harper's Ferry, in Jefferson county, Virginia, and that certain persons had taken possession of the United States Arsenal, located there; that they had committed many outrages by seizing citizens, firing into passing trains, killing several persons, and seizing vehicles, which they loaded with arms, taken from the Government arsenal, which they removed; cutting also the telegraph wires to prevent early information of their operations being known. Notwithstanding this precaution on the part of these assassins, the news was speedily communicated to the country. His Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, took immediate steps to suppress the insurrection, and for this purpose summoned the troops of the Commonwealth, residing adjacent to Harper's Ferry, and those within easy communication by rail, to repair at once to Harper's Ferry. It is needless to say that the call of Governor Wise was promptly responded to, and among the earliest to arrive was the Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. Morton Marye, which escorted the Governor to the scene of operations. The insurrection was a brief, but sharp affair. On the evening of the 17th of October, General Robert E. Lee, then Colonel in the U. S. army, arrived

with a company of marines, and on the following morning, Colonel Shutt, bearing a flag of truce, demanded the surrender of the insurgents, which, being refused, the marines by order of Col. Lee advanced, charged, and endeavored to break down the door of the Armory, which building the conspirators occupied, and where they held as prisoners, several citizens and Government employees. A large ladder, used as a battering ram, forced the door, under a brisk fire from the insurgents. In the melee three marines and several citizens, held by them, were killed; and among the latter a son of Brown, the ringleader. Brown himself being badly wounded. The Virginia troops, adjacent to Harper's Ferry, were on the ground, when Colonel Lee's command arrived, and shortly after the capture of Brown, Cook, Coppie, Green and Copeland, the latter two negroes, and the other insurgents, Governor Wise arrived with the Alexandria Riflemen and other Virginia troops. Shortly thereafter, there also arrived the 175th regiment Virginia Militia, commanded by Colonel Chas. E. Stuart, of Alexandria, the 179th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel E. L. Brockett of Petersburg, the first regiment; Colonel Thomas P. August, of Richmond, the Alexandria Artillery, Capt. Duffey and the Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. S. H. Devaughn, of Alexandria. By appointment of Colonel Stuart, orderly Sergeant Wm. W. Rock was put in charge of regimental Headquarters. After the capture of Brown and his party, the people would have made short work of them, but for the presence of Colonel Lee and Governor Wise, who had just arrived, and who said the conspirators should be tried according to the law of land, and that no harm should befall them meanwhile. Brown and his confederates were removed to Charlestown, Jefferson country, for trial for "insurrection and murder." Brown was executed on the 2d December, 1859, and John E. Cook, Edwin Coppie, Shields Green and John Copeland on the 16th of the same month. This Brown, a Northern fanatic, was a disturbing element in the early settlement of the Territory of Kansas, where he was known as "Old Ossawatimie Brown." He was the principal originator of the insurrection, and the chief leader in its short but bloody existence, and whose connections with the scenes of violence and border warfare in Kansas, made his name notorious to the whole country. Under the name of Smith, Brown and two of his sons had been lurking in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry for more than a year, under the pretense of buying lands;

yet the issue shows that he was engaged in a plot for the extermination of slavery in Maryland and Virginia—an institution recognized by the laws of the land. Most of Brown's associates in this enterprise had been with him in Kansas, where they had for some years defied the laws. Shortly after these executions, the Alexandria troops were put in motion "homeward bound," most of them having been absent sixty days.

During their absence a "Home Guard" was organized for the protection of the town, and Col. William S. Kemper elected Captain. Captain M. D. Corse 1st Lieutenant, Col. Charles F. Suttle 2d Lieutenant, Col. Robert S. Ashby 3d Lieutenant and Captain Thornton Triplett 4th Lieutenant. This Home Guard was composed of the *solid* men of the city; they assisted the regular police force in patrolling the town and looking after suspicious characters.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

To attempt an elaborate discussion of the causes, which led to what is called "The Great Civil War" of 1861-1865 would neither be proper, nor would our space admit of it; but it may not be amiss to state, briefly, that the resort to ARMS was really the result of the "Sectional Animosity," which, springing into life as far back as 1787, had so grown and increased, that in less than fifty years after the Declaration of Independence, it had practically separated the Union into two distinct peoples, known as the Free and Slave States; the one contending for the absolute and summary abolition of slavery, and the other for its perpetuity.

Wise statesmen, seeing that war must ensue, unless something was done to remove this *feeling*, from time to time proposed, and had enacted into laws by Congress, measures of compromise—such as the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise Bills of 1850—by which they hoped to secure peace and union; but all to no purpose. They were simply endeavoring to postpone the *inevitable*, so that despite all such attempts, this *feeling* of animosity culminated in one of the most sanguinary civil conflicts recorded in history; commencing on the 12th day of April, 1861, at 4.30 o'clock A. M. at Fort Sumter, and ending on the 9th day of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the first blood shed in the war of the Revolution was on the 19th of April, 1774, that the first blood shed in the Mexican war was on the 19th of April, 1846,

and the first blood shed during the late Civil conflict was on the 19th of April, 1861.

Alexandria was the first portion of Virginia invaded by the Federal army. The State Convention, in which George William Brent was our representative, had been deliberating for some weeks as to the position Virginia ought to take in the impending crisis. Many of its ablest members hesitating as to the propriety of adopting an ordinance severing the ties which bound it to the Federal Union; but, on President Lincoln's calling upon Virginia to furnish 3,000 troops as her quota of 75,000 to coerce the ceded States and compel their submission, the convention no longer delayed in the passage of an ordinance of secession submitting its adoption or rejection, however, to the votes of the people to be expressed at the polls on the 23d of May, 1861. This city voted a nearly unanimous vote for secession, and the vote of the State was equally unanimous. Shortly before this the gun boat Pawnee appeared before the town with open ports and frowning guns. Within the town the military showed great activity in making preparations for war, if war must come. Pickets occupied the river front to give notice of the Pawnee's movements. At an early hour on the morning of the 24th, Willie Morrill, the picket at the foot of Cameron street, detected the sound of approaching oars, and receiving no response to his "hail," fired his rifle and thus gave notice of the enemy's approach. In a few minutes the town was astir and the troops at once assembled. Col. George W. Terrett, who was in command, having received a flag of truce, surrendered the town, after a consultation with the authorities, and with his gallant Alexandria Battalion marched out and abandoned the town. For some days prior to this the Confederate flag had been flying at the peak of the Marshall House, a hotel on King street, kept by James W. Jackson, to which point a regiment of Zouaves, commanded by Col. Ellsworth marched. Halting in front of the house Col. Ellsworth ascended to the roof and took from its staff the obnoxious flag and on descending was confronted by Mr. Jackson (just aroused from a sound sleep) with shot gun in hand, and, seeing his favorite flag in the hands of a Federal officer, fired, killing Ellsworth instantly. Seizing the banner, Jackson was in the act of removing it when the soldier, who accompanied Ellsworth, avenged his colonel's death by killing Jackson on the spot. On being informed of his death Ellsworth's

command was greatly exasperated, and the officer who succeeded him, with much difficulty, prevented them from reeking vengeance on the inhabitants. On the following day, Justice James A. English, held a jury of inquest on the body of Jackson who rendered the following verdict: "Jackson came to his death at the hands of the troops of the United States whilst in defence of his private property in his own house."

Alexandria was represented in the Civil war by the Alexandria Riflemen, Company A, the Mount Vernon Guards, Company E, the Emmett Guards, Company G, the Old Dominion Rifles, Company H, the O'Connell Guards, Company I, which were attached to the 17th Virginia regiment of Infantry, one company of Cavalry, Capt. Edward B. Powell, formerly Ball's, and two Batteries of Artillery, Kemper's and Triplett's. The 17th was known as the "Alexandria Regiment," and its standing was as high as any in the Confederate service. Kemper's Battery won enduring fame, and Triplett's, afterwards Whittington's Battery, stood well.

On the 30th of October, 1861, His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, presented each of the Virginia regiments with a State flag. In presenting the flag to the Seventeenth, Governor Letcher said, "I present this flag in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, take it, and when you go into Alexandria, drive out the invaders of our soil." On receiving it, Colonel Corse said, "Governor, I accept this flag from our beloved old mother, and tender the thanks of the regiment I have the honor to command. With confidence, I place it in their hands, and promise you that it shall be planted on the high places around Alexandria, or the blood of the old Seveteenth shall flow freely in the attempt."

Kemper's Battery, was organized with Delaware Kemper, captain, W. Douglass Stuart, Richard Bayless and David L. Smoot, lieutenants; W. Jackson Summers, orderly sargeant. George H. Harlow was a member of this company. Lieutenant Smoot succeeded Captain Kemper in command. Edward Calmes, a private in this company, was killed at Savage station, near Richmond.

Triplett's Battery, known as the Alexandria artillery, was organized in April, 1861, with Thornton Triplett, captain, Wm. C. Semmes, Wm. M. Grane, B. McCracken, lieutenants. Among the battles in which they participated was Yorktown, where, on the 18th October, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington. Three days before the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, this

company was captured at Sailor's Creek. The officers were sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and the privates to Point Lookout on the Potomac. Capt. Triplett was accidentally killed at Lynchburg, in 1874; Lieutenant McGrane died in Richmond in 1879, and Lieutenant McCracken died in Fredericksburg.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the 17th Virginia Regiment; a part of which was taken from Mr. George Wise's "History" of this regiment;

ALEXANDRIA RIFLEMEN, COMPANY A.

Morton Marye, Captain, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel April 18, 1862, Colonel on promotion of Col. Corse to Brigadier General: wounded at 2d Manassas; leg amputated, transferred to Invalid Corps on its organization in August, 1864. A. J. Humphries, 1st Lieutenant, Adjutant, Captain in April, 1862; killed in battle of Williamsburg. W. W. Smith, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant April, 1862, wounded at Frazier's Farm, captured at Manassas Gap. A prisoner until the close of war. Phillip B. Hooe, 2d Lieutenant, Captain and A. A. General to Gen. Corse. Charles J. Wise 1st Sergt., Q. M. Sergeant April, 1862. John Addison 2d Sergt., 2d Lieut. April, 1862, wounded at Williamsburg and at 2d Manassas. Thomas Perry, 3d Sergt., 2d Lieut., April, 1862, was in fourteen battles. Charles W. Green, 4th Sergt., 1st Sergt., April, 1862, 2d Lieut., May, 1862, Captain and A. Q. M. Jan., 1863. Addison Saunders, 1st Corporal, 2d Sergt., April, 1862, 1st Sergt., May, 1862, killed at Sailors Creek, April, 1865. W. E. H. Clagett, 2d Corporal, 3d Sergt., April, 1862, 2d Sergt., May, 1862, severely wounded at Seven Pines. William Murray, 3d Corporal, 4th Sergt., April, 1862. William E. Gray, 4th Corporal, 1st Lieut., Co. G, April, 1862, killed at Seven Pines.

Privates.—W. D. Addison, wounded at Dinwiddie C. H., Richard W. Avery, wounded at Seven Pines, Detached at Gen. Pickett's Headquarters November, 1862; John F. Addison promoted 2d Lieut., Co. G, April, 1862, killed at Williamsburg, Frank H. Abbott, killed at Williamsburg, T. L. Chase, wounded at Frazier's Farm, Commissary Sergt., July, 1863, A. C. Fairfax, wounded at Seven Pines, Robert H. Green, died June, 1862, Hugh S. Hite, killed at Williamsburg, Ephraim W. Hartley, died July 22, 1862; Alexander Hunter, wounded at 2d Manassas; Ludwell L. Hutchinson, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May, 1864; Robert C. Johnson, wounded at Williamsburg, killed at Frazier's

Farm; Daniel M. Lee, killed in the charge at Frazier's Farm; John S. Mason, wounded at 2d Manassas; James H. McVeigh, Jr., Sergeant, May, 1882, wounded at Williamsburg; William T. Morrill, color sergeant, was on picket at his native town, Alexandria, when the enemy entered that town on the 24th of May, 1861, and gave notice of their approach by firing the *first gun of the war*. Wounded in battle of Seven Pines, was taken to the residence of Wm. N. McVeigh, of Alexandria, then temporarily residing in Richmond, where he died during amputation of leg. After the war his remains were removed to Alexandria and buried in the Presbyterian cemetery; Samuel McMurran wounded at Drury's Bluff, killed at Sailor's Creek, was in thirteen battles; Charles H. McKnight, wounded at Williamsburg, right arm amputated, captured, exchanged; William Perry, Corporal, April, 1862, wounded at 2d Manassas, Sergt., January, 1864, surrendered at Appomattox; Theodore A. Partlow, died from wounds received at Frazer's Farm; Samuel B. Paul, Sergeant, 1862, wounded at Williamsburg, Lieutenant Co. G, November, 1863, killed at Dinwiddie C. H.; Mark L. Price, wounded at Seven Pines, surrendered at Appomattox; John H. L. Sangster, Corporal August, 1862, mortally wounded battle of Manassas; John N. Swann, mortally wounded at Williamsburg, captured; Chas. A. Smith, wounded at 2d Manassas; E. T. Taliaferro, wounded at Williamsburg; Thomas B. Turner, wounded at Williamsburg, Lieut. Scott's Rangers, August, 1862, killed in a skirmish; John R. Zimmerman, in thirteen battles, surrendered at Appomattox; Vernon W. Ashby, wounded at Frazer's Farm; Herbert Bryant, Adjutant April, 1862, badly wounded at Boonsboro, A. D. C. to Gen. Corse, November, 1862; H. B. Eaches, wounded at Frazer's Farm; B. C. Edwards, wounded at Dinwiddie Court House; E. V. Fairfax, killed at Williamsburg; John S. Hart, 1st Sergt., killed at Frazer's Farm; S. J. Jones, wounded at Dinwiddie C. H.; E. F. Jones, wounded at Drury's Bluff; W. B. Nannie, died at Petersburg, December, 1863; G. Wm. Ramsay, served during the war, surrendered at Appomattox; Thomas R. Sangster, killed at Blackburn's Ford, 1861; A. D. Warfield, wounded at Blackburn's Ford, 1861; W. J. Paul, Corporal, wounded at Sharpsburg, 1862.

MOUNT VERNON GUARDS, COMPANY E.

Samuel H. DeVaughn, Captain, resigned; W. H. Smith, 1st Lieut., Captain, resigned; James M. Steuart, Captain, April 29,

1862, captured and exchanged, served until end of war ; Wm. W. Allen, 2d Lieut.; Chas. Javins, 2d Lieut., wounded at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861 ; J. T. DeVaughn, 1st Sergt.; A. M. Tubman, 2d Sergt., 1st Lieut. April, 1862, wounded at Boonsboro ; Jos. Hantzman, 3d Sergt.; Jas. A. Proctor, 4th Sergt., wounded at Blackburn's Ford and Frazers Farm, died ; Jas. E. Molair, 1st Corporal, killed at Seven Pines ; Wm. M. Simpson, 2d Corporal, promoted Lieutenant April, 1862 ; wounded at Seven Pines and 2d Manassas.

Privates.—John Allison, wounded, died from effects of wound, distinguished for bravery ; R. F. Allison, wounded at Seven Pines ; Henry R. Biggs, wounded at Yorktown ; Joseph Bushby, killed at Fraziers Farm, Samuel S. Coleman, severely wounded at battle of Williamsburg May 5, 1862, and at Frazers farm. At the second battle of Manassas he took the colors from the enemy's color-bearer, and handed them to Col. Corse, who, waving them in front of the Brigade, added new vigor to his comrades ; Joseph Calmes, killed at Antietam ; Benjamin F. Emmerson, wounded at Frazer's Farm, died ; Chas. W. Fadely, wounded at 2d Manassas ; Thomas B. Hudson, wounded at Fraziers Farm ; Washington M. Harper, killed at Sharpsburg ; Wm. P. McKnight, 2d Lieut. April, 1862, 1st Lieut. July 26, 1862, received three wounds at Sharpsburg ; Wm. T. Padgett and Joseph B. Penn, killed at Williamsburg ; Richard Roland, wounded at Seven Pines ; Andrew F. Skidmore, killed at Yorktown ; Geo. T. Warfield, killed at Frazer's Farm ; Albert Wools, killed at Frazer's Farm ; A. F. Rose, wounded at Boonsboro ; Geo. Glasscock, wounded at Dinwiddie C. H. ; W. Duncan, killed at Dinwiddie C. H. ; Geo. W. Tyler, wounded at Blackburn's Ford ; G. Kreig, H. W. Hicks, D. Bruin, and E. Warren, wounded at Seven Pines ; W. H. Underwood, wounded at Boonsboro' and Drury's Bluff ; Joseph L. Grigg, wounded at Sharpsburg ; C. O. Sipple, wounded on the march to Winchester ; H. C. Crowder, J. Rudd, Geo. Summers, Chas. Arrington, and Briggs, wounded at Drury's Bluff ; F. Field, wounded at Seven Pines and Drury's Bluff.

THE EMMETT GUARDS, COMPANY G.

James E. Towson, Captain ; Wm. H. Kemper, Lieut. ; Robert F. Knox, 2d Lieut., promoted Captain April 1862, wounded at Seven Pines and Dinwiddie C. H. ; Charles Wm. Wattles, 2d Lieut. ; James W. Ivors, 1st Sergt. died from wounds received at York-

town ; James Donohoe, Edmund Costigan and Michael Nugent, Sergeants ; Patrick Doyle, 1st Corporal, promoted Sergeant, killed at Seven Pines ; Francis McEllier, John Murphy and James Brannon, Corporals, wounded battle of Richmond.

Privates.—Daniel Dahoney, killed at Boonsboro' ; Michael Dyer, wounded at Williamsburg ; John Honigan, killed at Drury's Bluff ; Thomas Hayes, wounded at Sharpsburg ; Patrick Harrington, killed at Seven Pines ; James Keating, killed at Boonsboro' ; Patrick Keating, wounded at Williamsburg ; John Murphy, killed at Williamsburg ; David Manly, wounded at 2d Manassas ; William Purcell, died in Richmond ; Jas. A. Fisher, wounded at Drury's Bluff ; Saml. B. Paul, Lieut., killed at Dinwiddie C. H. ; William Haywood, killed at Drury's Bluff ; Thos. Elliott, L. W. Austin, and L. Loving, wounded at Drury's Bluff ; F. Powers, 1st Lieut., wounded at Boonsboro' ; J. F. Addison, Lieut., killed at Williamsburg ; W. E. Gray, Lieut., killed at Seven Pines ; and Daniel Kennedy, wounded at Dinwiddie C. H. ; Wm. McKeon, wounded at Blackburn's Ford ; John Harrigan, mortally wounded at Drury's Bluff.

OLD DOMINION RIFLES, COMPANY H.

Arthur Herbert, Captain, Major, April, 1862, Lieut. Col., Nov. 1862, Colonel Aug., 1864 ; Wm. H. Fowle, Jr., 1st Lieut., Captain April, 1862, wounded at Seven Pines and Drury's Bluff ; D. F. Forrest, 2d Lieut., accepted a position on Gen. Trimble's staff, appointed Paymaster C. S. Navy ; W. W. Zimmerman, 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut. April, 1862 ; Adjutant Nov. 1862 ; Arthur C. Kell, 1st Sergt., 2d Lieut. April, 1862, wounded at Boonsboro ; S. Robinson Shinn, 2d Sergt., Lieutenant Heavy Battery near Richmond, dead ; Thos. V. Fitzhugh, 3d Sergt., Lieut. April, 1862, died from wounds received at Seven Pines ; Albion N. Hurdle, 4th Sergt., promoted to 1st Sergeant, with company during the war ; James E. Grimes, 1st Corporal, then Sergeant, died from wounds received at Williamsburg ; George Wise, Corporal, then Sergeant, Ordnance Sergeant, Nov. 1862, assigned to 1st Regiment Engineer's Dec. 1863, author of History of 17th regiment of Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., published in 1870 ; W. H. H. Smith, 3d Corporal, since dead ; Edwin G. Barbour, 4th Corporal, captured, died from wounds received at Williamsburg.

Privates.—Harrison Appich, wounded at Seven Pines and at Sailor's creek ; John W. Baldwin, died in Richmond from wounds received at Seven Pines ; E. F. Baldwin died in Lynchburg ; Robert

Buchanan, Color Sergeant, died from wounds received at Manassas Gap; Henry N. Bradley, Color Corporal, wounded at Williamsburg; Charles Burgess, killed at Frazer's Farm; Virginius Brent, wounded at Frazer's Farm; Wm. H. Boyer, Sergeant, wounded at 2d Manassas, wounded at Sailor's creek, died; Clinton Ballenger, killed in battle at Williamsburg; Wm. A. Castleman, killed at Sharpsburg; August Calmes went through the war, still lives; Charles Darley, lost an arm; James Godwin wounded at Seven Pines; Wm. F. Gardner, Lieut., wounded at 2d Manassas while acting adjutant of regiment, adjutant of the post Staunton, Chaplain of 24th Virginia; Wm. J. Hall, wounded at Seven Pines, badly wounded at Sharpsburg; Wm. J. Higdon killed at Seven Pines; Chas. E. Hunter, accidentally shot at Drury's Bluff; J. Pendleton Jordan, wounded at Frazer's Farm; for valuable services Major Gen. Pickett, commanding Division, complimented him in General Orders No. 48 dated May 15, 1863, read to the troops on dress-parade May 19, following; Wm. A. Lovelace, Sergeant, killed at 2d Manassas; Wm. H. Lunt, killed at Seven Pines; Patrick Lannon, killed at Williamsburg; John T. Mills, killed at Drury's Bluff; John S. Murray, killed at Seven Pines; Oscar Mankin, wounded at 2d Manassas; Benjamin Padgett, died in 1862; Henry S. Pitts, wounded at Williamsburg; J. P. Riley, wounded at 1st Manassas; Geo. W. Summers wounded at Sailor's Creek; S. J. Smith, wounded at Dinwiddie C. H.; Jas. K. Sowers, entered cavalry service, killed; William Terrett, killed at Cold Harbor; Jas. H. Watkins, wounded at Five Forks; Frank Ballenger, killed in 2d Manassas; Haydon Fewell, killed at Frazer's Farm; Asbury Howell, wounded at Five Forks; J. C. Milburn, surrendered at Appomattox; Rodie Whittington, killed at Seven Pines the day after joining command; B. F. Field, Sergeant, and John Allison, private, wounded on the Hewlett's Line, the latter mortally. John Withers, wounded at Blackburn's Ford; Dennis McDermott, killed at 1st Manassas.

O'CONNELL GUARDS COMPANY I.

S. W. Prestman, Captain, wounded at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861; in May 1862, ordered to report to Genl. Beauregard, at Corinth, as Engineer, in the Western Army, was Chief Engineer of Hardee's Corps during Kentucky campaign, accidentally killed in Jan'y 1864; Raymond Fairfax, 1st Lieut., promoted Captain April 1862; H. S. Wallace, 2d Lieut., promoted 1st Lieut., April 1862;

James E. Green, 2d Lieut.; John S. Hart, 1st Sergeant, killed at Frazer's Farm; Jas. Southerland, R. C. Bell and Michael Clume, Sergts.; Patrick Creely, Thos. Kelleher, J. W. King and J. Sullivan, Corporals.

Privates.—Dennis Murphy lost an arm in battle of Blackburn's Ford; R. C. Paul promoted Lieutenant, wounded at Dinwiddie C. H.; Geo. C. Adie, Lieut., wounded at Seven Pines, killed at Frazer's Farm; Patrick Ryan, wounded at Seven Pines; Thomas O'Shea; James Whalen, killed at Drury's Bluff.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Sergeant-Major J. F. Francis, killed at Seven Pines, and Major Arthur Herbert, wounded; Color-Sergeant M. B. Hatcher, wounded at Williamsburg; Lieut. Colonel M. Marye lost his left leg at the 2d battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862; Colonel M. D. Corse and Color-Sergeant Robert Steel were wounded; Colonel M. D. Corse and Adjutant J. H. Bryant were wounded at Boonsboro, September 14, 1862; Colonel M. D. Corse wounded at Sharpsburg 16, 1862; Colonel Arthur Herbert slightly wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; Major Robert H. Simpson mortally wounded, died June 9, 1864; Ensign Robert Steel, slightly wounded; Sergeant-Major E. G. Hart, severely.

Alexandria was represented in many other commands, among whom were the following:

Col. David Funsten, 11th Virginia infantry; Francis L. Smith, jr., severely wounded; Dr. M. M. Lewis, brigade surgeon; Dr. Wm. B. Gregory, brigade surgeon; Dr. R. C. Powell, surgeon, C. S. N.; Capt. W. H. Irwin, A. Q. M.; and J. H. D. Smoot.

Colonel L. W. Reid, who lost a leg; E. L. Brockett, Major 12th Virginia; W. B. Brockett, Captain 4th Louisiana Battalion.

K. Kemper, Capt. Artillery, Fort Sumter.

4th Cavalry: John W. Fewell, Samuel Sisson, John G. Adam, Harvey McVeigh, James F. Cook, R. E. Crosson, George Markell, Alexander Hunter, James H. McVeigh, W. R. Millan, John P. Robinson, Wm. A. Smoot, Boyd M. Smith, W. N. Wise, and Daniel Payne.

6th Cavalry: Capt. E. B. Powell; R. R. Fowle, 1st Lieutenant; Samnel Johnston, 2d Lieutenant; Richard Triplett, 3d Lieut. Privates: John S. Taylor, R. W. Ballenger, Mortimer Cook, Courtney Brent, Charles McMurren, and L. D. Harrison.

Otey Battery, Richmond: William A. Hart, Henry Hart and James H. Reid.

J. T. Beckham, 13th Va. Infantry—for last two years of war Captain company B, Culpeper Minute men; John G. Beckham and George Washington, Mosby's command.

White's Battalion: R. Henry Simpson.

Edmund J. Lloyd, Capt. and A. C. S., with R. G. Cole, Colonel-in-Chief C. S. Army Northern Virginia.

Isaiah Fisher, Co. A. 1st Regiment Missouri State Guards, Capt. of Artillery; Wm. W. Rock, Artificer-in-Chief, severely wounded at Brandy Station; George Duffey, Capt of Field Park; Thomas M. White, transferred to General Lee's Headquarters; Abram H. Smythe, Sappers and Miners; George W. Rock, 1st Lieut. Beveir's Battalion Missouri Volunteers; John J. Jamieson and Samuel N. Boush, New Orleans Volunteers.

F. L. Brockett, Corporal Co. F, 3d Virginia Battalion.

Colonel George William Brent, Inspector General, Western Army, under Beauregard; Adjutant-General under Beauregard, Bragg, Hardee, and Johnston; participated in battles of Manassas, Shiloh, Richmond, Chickamauga, Petersburg and other points.

Lieut. Colonel F. R. Windsor, a gallant officer of cavalry, was captured and confined at Johnston's Island until the close of the war; William W. Herbert, Major C. S. A.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The municipal government, which was formed in 1749, continued in existence until 1780, when a new government went into operation. On the 9th of March of that year Robert Townsend Hooe was elected Mayor, David Arell, John Fitzgerald, James Hendricks, and Robert McRea aldermen; and Josiah Watson, Peter Wise, John Harper, Adam Lynn, William Hunter, and William Bushby common councilmen. On the recurrence of the Centennial Anniversary of the city government it was deemed expedient to celebrate the event by some suitable public demonstration, and for this purpose the City Council appointed a joint committee composed of Messrs. Thomas V. Risheill and Henry Strauss of the Board of Aldermen, and Messrs. John P. Rice and Malcolm McLean of the Common Council, to make arrangements for a public meeting on March 9, 1880, and to invite Wm. F. Carne, Esq., to address the meeting on the early history of the city. Henry B. Whittington, Esq., having been previously invited, consented to read an original poem, composed by himself for the occasion.

The arrangements comprised a torch-light procession, which took place in accordance with the following programme :

THE CENTENNIAL PROCESSION.

100 boys bearing torches.

Capt. Jas. F. Webster with a platoon of Policemen.

Chief Marshal and aids.

Assistant Marshals.

The Alexandria Musical Association,

The Alexandria Light Infantry.

St. John's Cadet Battalion.

Officers and Soldiers of the United States and ex-Confederate States armies.

Chaplain, Orator, Poet, and other guests.

Judges and Officers of the Courts.

Members and Officers of the City Council.

The City School Board.

Fire Wardens and Chief Engineer.

The Friendship Fire Company, organized in 1774.

The Sun Fire Company, organized in 1775.

The Relief Hook and Ladder Co., organized in 1788.

The Hydraulion S. F. Co., organized in 1827.

Clarkson's Cornet Band.

The Columbia S. F. Co., organized in 1871.

The procession proceeded along the following route : Down Cameron to Fairfax street, Fairfax to King, King to Alfred, Alfred to Prince, Prince to Fairfax, Fairfax to Duke, Duke to Washington, Washington to King, King to Sarepta Hall. When the procession passed the corner of King and Royal streets it presented a solid body of light ; amid fire works, the firing of crackers and the waving of flags, and torches and lanterns, on either side of the street, it proceeded on its way, presenting a scene that may have been equalled, but never excelled. Ushers were in attendance at the hall to assign seats to the ladies, who were especially invited to grace the occasion by their presence. Arriving at Sarepta Hall, the soldiers and firemen filed in, where many ladies were already assembled. After music by one of the bands, acting Mayor E. E. Downham, President of the Board of Aldermen, who presided, introduced Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., Chaplain U. S. Senate, who opened the services with prayer. Henry B. Whittington, Esq., one of our oldest natives, and most respected citizens, read a poem composed for the occasion, which was received by the large audience with enthusiastic applause. We regret we have not space for the entire poem, but reproduce a few lines, as follows :

"Dear home of my youth! with what thrilling emotion,
 My heart e'er responds at the sound of thy name:
 And yielding to none for an ardent devotion
 To aught that redounds to thy honor and fame;
 May peace and prosperity ever attend thee,
 And long coming ages thy virtues record;
 With love to adorn and stout hearts to defend thee,
 A lasting renown be thy glorious reward!"

CENTENNIAL ORATION.

In introducing the Orator, Mr. Downham said, Mr. Carne needed no introduction to an Alexandria audience, his name being a household word in almost every Alexandria home. On taking the stand Mr. Carne commenced by saying:

"I esteem it high honor to speak of my native town, between two of its centuries, in the presence of its chief officers, its councils, so many of my fellow townsmen, and these fair ladies, whose presence here to-night reminds us that though times may change and centuries pass, Alexandria will always be Bellhaven

"Called by the City Council to recount the deeds of a hundred years. I assume the task the more willingly because I am confident that all the demerit of the narration will be absorbed by the interest of the theme which I present; that you will not expect from me the flight nor the scream of the eagle, not even the wood-bird's notes, such as have just fallen from the poet; but will be content that I shall sit like a town sparrow on your window sill and twitter of home"

In this little volume it is impossible to give the learned oration of the gifted orator; but, to show the appreciation of the efforts of both Mr. Whittington and Mr. Carne, the City Council, by a unanimous vote, directed the publication of the poem and the oration in the municipal reports of that year.

CITY OFFICERS, MARCH 9, 1880—

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Courtland H. Smith, Mayor.

F. L. Brockett, Auditor.

M. B. Harlow, Treasurer.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Members of the Board of Aldermen.—E. E. Downham, President; J. J. Jamieson, Clerk; R. H. Rudd, Messenger; 1st Ward, C. C. Smoot, Wm. A. Moore; 2d Ward, Henry Strauss, W. H. Marbury; 3d Ward, E. E. Downham, Thomas V. Risheill; 4th Ward, L. W. Reid, Jno. B. Smoot.

Members of the Common Council.—J. T. Beckham, President; James R. Caton, Clerk; V. M. Taylor, Messenger; 1st Ward, Hugh Latham, Wm. S. Moore, W. W. Herbert, G. W. Rock; 2d Ward, Theo. H. Ficklin, J. T. Beckham, Jno. P. Rice, Jos. Broders; 3d Ward, Jas. S. Douglas, Malcolm McLean, Isaac Eichberg, Isaac A. Smith; 4th Ward, Paul R. Evans, John D. Javins, J. W. Peake, H. V. Daniel.

Corporation Attorney, K. Kemper; Commissioner of the Revenue, George Duffey; Collector of Taxes, N. D. John T. Hill; Collector of Taxes, S. D. S. K. Field; Superintendent of Police, G. W. Clifford; Superintendent of the Gas Works, Jacob Roxbury; Clerk of the Gas Works, W. W. Harper; Clerk of the Market, Charles L. Neale; Janitor of Market, A. H. Brown; City Surveyor, Albion N. Hurdle; Gauger and Inspector of Liquors, I. B. Lovejoy; Measurers and Inspectors of Lumber, Stephen Swain and Jas. L. Adams; Measurer and Inspector of Wood and Bark, G. W. Dearborn; Weigher and Inspector of Hay, R. A. Rudd; Inspector of Oysters, Orlando Wood; Keeper of the Alms and Work House, S. B. Cornwell; Keeper of the Town Clock, R. M. Latham; Scavenger, James R. Cole; Steward of Offices, V. M. Taylor.

Physicians to the Poor.—Dr. E. A. Stabler, Dr. R. C. Powell, Dr. D. M. French.

Overseer of the Poor.—William W. Rock.

Fire Department.—Chief Engineer, E. S. Leadbeater; Wardens, Stephen A. Green, F. E. Corbett, J. Rector Smoot, George E. French.

Officers of the Courts.—Judge Circuit Court, Hon. James Keith; Judge Corporation Court, Hon. A. W. Chilton; Judge County Court, Hon. James Sangster; Clerk Circuit and Corporation Courts, Morton Marye; Clerk Circuit and County Courts, Benjamin Austin; Commonwealth's Attorney, (City) Samuel G. Brent; Commonwealth's Attorney, (County) Edmund Burke; City Sergeant, W. H. Smith; Deputy Sergeant, George W. Rock; Sheriff of the County, F. S. Corbett.

LOCATION.

This city is situated on the west bank of the Potomac river, 110 miles from the Chesapeake Bay, into which it flows, and 175 miles from the Atlantic ocean, according to the Coast Survey. It is one of the chief cities of Virginia, and is 109 miles by rail from Richmond, the Capital of the State. Most of the streets are paved, well-graded, and cross each other at right angles. It is lighted with gas, is abundantly supplied with pure water, and for health is not surpassed by any other city in the United States. It has many private and twenty-three public schools and twenty Churches, and from its elevated grounds on the west it commands an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country and of the City of Washington, six miles distant; with which city it has hourly communication by steamboat and railroad. In 1860 its population was 10,000, this, in 1870, had reached 13,570. In 1880 it was 13,616, according to the census of that year; but it is known that a new and correct census would show the present population to be fully 17,000, which a growing trade is steadily increasing. It has a fine and commodious harbor; the Potomac washing the city, being one mile wide and from thirty to fifty feet deep; and, being supplied with extensive warehouses and wharves, afford all the facilities required for commercial and manufacturing purposes. During the past year many of the old wharves have given way to new and substantial structures, thereby adding greatly to the appearance of the river front. It has several lines of railways; a canal, seven miles long; turnpikes and steam communication with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Norfolk. At Norfolk connection is made with steamers to Halifax, Queenstown and Liverpool. This city imports salt, lump plaster, china, queensware, drugs, medicines, and dry goods.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

In 1868 a commercial exchange was formed by the election of George Y. Worthington, Esq., as President. The organization was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet. A certain hour was

fixed for the sale of grain, prior to which, (10 o'clock a. m.) members of the Exchange were not permitted to sell; grain arriving after the close of Change, the owner of which was unwilling to wait until the following day, could be put upon the market. This rule is still in existence, and it is estimated that, at least, one hundred thousand bushels, arriving by vessel and wagon, are annually sold after Change. The fiscal year commences with May and ends with the month of April. Although the receipts of flour and grain have not come up to what they were before the war, it is gratifying to state that they are increasing, and that they must continue to increase. In the year, commencing May 1, 1879, and ending April 30, 1880, the receipts of grain were 903,200 bushels, sold on Change, and 27,424 barrels of flour; the value of which was \$1,300,000. This amount was increased by the sale of 100,000 bushels of grain, received and sold after the close of Change. In the following year, there were 926,105 bushels of grain sold on Change; 100,000 bushels, estimated, sold after its close, and 26,433 barrels of flour. During the year 1881-'82, 743,220 bushels of grain were sold on Change, and 150,000 bushels not reported; besides 27,300 barrels of flour. The shortage was in consequence of a partial failure of the crop. The present business year, commencing May 1, 1882, shows a marked increase in receipts; the first half of the year showing an increase of at least one-third over the previous year. As the demands of the trade grow, it is apparent that increased facilities for its handling should be provided, and this can only be done effectually by the erection of a grain elevator. When the Pioneer mill is put in operation, with even one-half its capacity of 600 barrels, daily, not only a grain elevator will of consequence be required, but largely increased supplies of wheat will have to be provided, and this we look forward to in the near future.

The officers of the Commercial Exchange for the year ending May 1, 1883, are as follows: Walter Roberts, President; James W. Carr, Vice-President; P. B. Hooe, David G. Watkins, Thomas Perry, James McWilliams and G. Y. Worthington, jr., Board of Managers; Charles S. Taylor, jr., Secretary; William A. Moore, Treasurer; Richard H. Lyles, Recorder, and Edward Jennings, Janitor.

COMMERCE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The following report, furnished by the officers of customs, gives

an exhibit of the commerce of Alexandria, which is gradually increasing, and promises in the near future to equal its past importance:

Total value of Exports,	-	-	-	-	-	\$136,977	70
“ “ Imports,	-	-	-	-	-	11,121	30
“ Tonnage tax collected,	-	-	-	-	-	1,019	22
“ Hospital tax collected,	-	-	-	-	-	661	02
“ Duties on imports,	-	-	-	-	-	80	84
Inspection of steam vessels,	-	-	-	-	-	284	90

Entrances coastwise, 174; number of clearances coastwise, 144; number of entrances, foreign, 16; number of clearances, foreign, 17; vessels changed owners, whole, 23, in part 4; vessels built 4; licenses issued above 20 tons 62; under 20 tons 38; registers issued 8; changes of masters noted 65; number of vessels boarded by inspectors 583; number arrived with merchandise 141; coal 55; lumber 55, phosphates, guano, &c., 44; grain 20; salt 16; ice 13; number of vessels departed with coal 38; grain 33; cooperage 17. Shooks and headings exported 36,778; bundles hogshead hoops 57,644; bushels wheat 27,103. Number tons plaster imported 11,185.

Total number of vessels hailing from Alexandria, eighty-nine; with a total tonnage of 11,806 tons.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.

The Potomac river has long been noted for its productions of fish and oysters. During the past season there were seventeen shores fished, which employed over five hundred men and sixty horses. The product of these shores were six millions herring, three hundred thousand shad, and two hundred thousand bunches of fish. To market this trade forty sailing vessels and steamers were required. The value of some of the fishing landings, or “shores,” as they are sometimes called, is somewhat impaired by trap nets and gill nets, used by small operators. The trap net is a stationary fixture. The gill net floats with the tide, and very frequently directly in the berth of the shore or landing. The largest nets used at the landings average 1,200 fathoms in length; though they are used in lengths from 300 to 1,000 fathoms. These fisheries offer a fine field for enterprising men of capital by engaging in this trade. There are several shores which, for some years, have not been used, because of the want of capital; and judicious management would well repay investment. By curing and salting fish on

the shores, and at the principal market, Alexandria, the capitalist would be handsomely remunerated by *holding* until the fall of the year. The lack of capital causes the annual importation of several thousand barrels of Eastern fish, which are not as much liked as the grand old Potomacs, and are *not* as edible.

OYSTERS.

In the oyster trade more than one thousand vessels are engaged, which employ upwards of three thousand men, and it is not unusual to see from 300 to 400 vessels at one time receiving cargoes on the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers. Many vessels are engaged in the transportation of oysters to Northern waters, where they are transplanted, and in a little while they come forth first-class "Saddle Rock's," the favorite oyster of New York city. These oysters supply the demands of Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk—in part, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Immense quantities are sent by rail to the West, and indeed most of the oysters consumed in the United States are furnished by the Chesapeake and its tributaries. The wealth of these Virginia waters seem to be unknown. The State of Maryland, however, always watchful of her interests, levies and *collects* a considerable revenue from this trade; and by the levying of a tax, by no means onerous, the Virginia tax-payers would be materially relieved of a part of their burden. The local trade of this city alone requires 80,000 bushels; employing three hundred men, and twenty vessels. This trade is increasing yearly, and during the next season several packing houses will be added to those now in existence. This city has long enjoyed the credit of furnishing the cleanest shucked oysters offered to the trade. Instead of striking the oyster in opening, the process used here is by boring at the mouth with a knife—the opener always having at hand a bucket of clean water, so that the sand and dirt on the shell is not deposited with the oyster in the bucket for consumption, as is the practice in other places.

MANUFACTURES.

Alexandria presents great advantages as a location for manufacturing establishments of all kinds. The low price of city property, and the great demand for manufactured articles, offer inducements to men of capital and enterprise to establish additional tanneries, iron foundries, shoe factories, machine shops, paper mills, breweries; factories for making agricultural implements, buckets, tubs; brooms, barrels, matches, etc.; railroad car works; fertilizer and cement mills; stove foundries; tobacco, woolen, and cotton fac-

tories; and, in short, every branch of mechanical industry would prosper in the hands of enterprising men with capital.

The manufactories in existence at the end of the year 1882, may be stated, without classification, as follows: Number of manufactories 210; employes 2,480. These include ship and house carpenters, brickmakers, bricklayers, brewers, confectioners, cracker and bread bakers, tanners, smiths, coach builders, &c. The machine shops and locomotive and car works of the Virginia Midland, and the Washington and Western Railways, are very extensive and complete. These works give employment to a large number of mechanics and artisans, and the work they turn out will compare favorably with that of similar establishments in the country.

IMMIGRATION.

Virginia is the oldest of the permanently settled States of the Union. The first settlement was made at Jamestown, on the 13th day of May, 1607. Over two hundred and seventy years have elapsed, and her great men and brilliant deeds have passed into history.

Her geographical position is the most favorable of any State in the Union; with a climate equally removed from the extremes of the North and South; her entire northern and eastern borders being washed by nature's great highways, the Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean. Her extensive area comprising almost every variety of soil known to the world.

The State of Maryland and Potomac river form the northern border of Virginia, the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic ocean on the east, North Carolina and Tennessee on the south, and West Virginia and Kentucky on the west. The State has an area of 41,352 square miles, and is divided into 98 counties. Her estimated population 1,846,690.

CLIMATE.

There is necessarily, from its topography, great variety in the climate of Virginia. In the low country, near the coast, it is very warm, and the seasons early. The counties bordering on the Upper Potomac, and extending to the Blue Ridge, are celebrated for their salubrious temperature. The immigrant seeking a location, regards the healthfulness of a country as a matter of great importance. The climate of Virginia is genial and healthy, with shorter and milder winters than the Northern and Western States; and the summers though longer, are *no hotter*; in fact Northern and Western men who have settled here, admit that they do not experience the extreme heat here that they do in the North and West. So salu-

brious is the climate that but little time is lost during the winter months from out-door farm work, and stock are enabled to graze at least nine months in the year.

Within the last few years a large immigration of thrifty settlers from Northern and Western States and Europe have come to Virginia, and at least eight hundred of these have purchased farms in the counties contiguous to Alexandria. One real estate firm, in this city alone, sold more than five hundred farms to immigrants, which include farmers and planters from States south of Virginia. The value of these farms aggregate more than three millions of dollars.

CITY FINANCES.

The financial condition of the city is believed to be in a better condition than it ever has been since it was authorized to incur a debt. In the official reports for the fiscal year, ending May 31, 1882, the bonded debt was \$950,650.00, of which \$891,900.00 bears three per cent. interest, and \$58,750 six per cent. interest; on this debt the interest is paid promptly. During the last three years its bonds have advanced largely, and for investments are eagerly sought. This debt was incurred in the building of the Alexandria Canal, the Virginia Midland Railway, and Turnpikes leading into the city, and is more by a million of dollars than that incurred by the Capital of the United States by exactly that amount; and yet the city of Washington enjoys all the advantages of our railroads without sharing any of the burdens imposed upon us by the outlay in their construction.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.

This county embraces a small extent of territory on the west side of the Potomac river, north of the city of Alexandria, and south and opposite the city of Washington. Its greatest length is about ten miles and its width about four miles. Exclusive of the city of Alexandria, the seat of justice, which is embraced within the limits of the county, the population in 1870 was 3,185.

The great railroad lines, between the North and South, pass through this county a distance of six miles, and the Washington and Western Railroad traverses it, in a northwest direction, a distance of about eight miles.

It has two good turnpikes, several county roads, and three splendid bridges (over the Potomac) leading to the District. Two of these bridges are *free*, and are kept in order by the United States Government. These advantages, together with its proximity to

the markets of Alexandria and Washington, render the lands in this county very valuable as truck farms or market gardens—these cities affording a demand for all the crops that are produced.

Within the past few years extensive brick works have been put in operation on the lands in this county contiguous to what is known as the Long Bridge, and supply, in a great measure, the material used in the great improvements now being prosecuted in the city of Washington. These enterprises have increased the population of the county fully 3,000 since the census of 1870, when it was reported at 3,185.

The Arlington estate, the seat of the late George Washington Parke Custis, and of his son-in-law, the late General Robert E. Lee, is in this county, on the hills overlooking the city of Washington, three miles distant. This splendid domain, embracing over one thousand acres of land, is now held by the United States Government, and is used as a National Cemetery for the burial of the soldiers of the Union, who fell in the late conflict between the States of the North and South, and as such is an object of interest to visitors from this and other lands.

In Alexandria county there are nine public schools, having 413 pupils, 197 white and 216 colored. Sixty-one per cent. of all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years attended school during the year ending December 31, 1882.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor.....	Wm. E. Cameron,
Lieutenant-Governor.....	John F. Lewis.
Attorney-General.....	Frank S. Blair.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	Wm. C. Elam.
Adjutant General.....	James McDonald.
Auditor of Public Accounts.....	S. Brown Allen.
Second Auditor.....	H. H. Dyson.
Treasurer.....	D. R. Reveley.
Register of the Land Office and ex-officio Superintendent of Public Buildings.....	{ J. M. Brockenborough.
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	J. M. Blanton.
Railroad Commissioner.....	Asa Rogers, Jr.
Superintendent of the Penitentiary.....	Samuel C. Williams.
General Agent and Storekeeper of the Penitentiary.....	Winfield Scott,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	R. B. Farr.
Superintendent of Public Printing.....	Richard F. Walker.
Vaccine Agent.....	Lewis Wheat.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

Judges.—Lunsford L. Lewis, T. T. Fauntleroy, Robert A. Richardson, Benjamin W. Lacy and Drury A. Hinton. Librarian to the Court, P. C. Nicholas.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

J. T. Beckham, Mayor. M. B. Harlow, Treasurer.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Members of the Board of Aldermen.—E. E. Downham, President; J. J. Jamieson, Clerk; R. H. Rudd, Messenger; 1st Ward, C. C. Smoot, Wm. A.

Moore; 2d Ward, Henry Strause, W. H. Marbury; 3d Ward, E. E. Downham, Thomas V. Risheill; 4th Ward, L. W. Reid, Jno. B. Smoot.

Members of the Common Council.—James S. Douglas, President; James R. Caton, Clerk; V. M. Taylor, Messenger; 1st Ward, Wm. S. Moore, W. W. Herbert, B. H. Lambert, John W. Burke; 2d Ward, Jno. P. Rice, Joseph S. Beach, J. W. Green, Francis A. Kerby; 3d Ward, Jas. S. Douglas, Malcolm McLean, Isaac Eichberg, James W. Shinn; 4th Ward, J. W. Peake, J. T. Nalls, J. S. B. Thompson, John T. Sweeney,

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Corporation Attorney, K. Kemper; Commissioner of the Revenue, George Diffe; Collector of Taxes, N. D., John T. Hill; Collector of Taxes, S. D., S. K. Field; Superintendent of Police, J. P. Coleman; Superintendent of the Gas Works, Jacob Roxbury; Clerk of the Gas Works, W. W. Harper; Clerk of the Market, James W. Simpson; Janitor of Market, A. H. Brown; City Surveyor Albion N. Hurdle; Measurers and Inspectors of Lumber, Stephen Swain and Jas. L. Adams; Measurer and Inspector of Wood and Bark, Wesley Makeley; Weigher and Inspector of Hay, R. A. Rudd; Inspector of Oysters, Orlando Wood; Keeper of the Alms and Work House, Mary G. Cornwell; Keeper of the Town Clock, R. M. Latham; Scavenger, Geo. W. Clifford; Steward of Offices, V. M. Taylor; Dispenser of Medicines, James Entwisle, Jr.

Physicians to the Poor.—Dr. R. C. Powell, Dr. G. T. Klipstein, Dr. W. M. Smith, Dr. T. Marshall Jones.

Board of Health.—Dr. R. C. Powell, Health Officer and President ex-officio; District South of Prince Street, W. P. Graves, C. T. Ervin, John T. Robinson; District North of King Street, John Lannon, Frederick Paff, John Harlow; District in and between King and Prince Streets, Michael Bossart, Owen Nugent, J. H. D. Smoot.

Overseer of the Poor.—William W. Rock.

Fire Department.—Chief Engineer, E. H. O'Brien; Wardens, Stephen A. Green, 1st; George E. French, 2d; Geo. H. Harlow, 3rd; James E. Waddey, 4th.

Officers of School Board.—Edgar Snowden, Chairman; William F. Carne, Superintendent of Schools; Hubert Snowden, Clerk of Board.

Officers of the Courts.—Judge Circuit Court, Hon. James Keith; Judge Corporation Court, Hon. Nathaniel B. Meade; Judge County Court, Hon. James Sangster; Clerk Circuit and Corporation Courts, Morton Marye; Clerk Circuit and County Courts, Benjamin Austin; Commonwealth's Attorney, (City) Leonard Marbury; Commonwealth's Attorney, (County) Edmund Burke; City Sergeant, W. H. Smith; Deputy Sergeants, Braxton B. Smith, Theophilus Ballinger.

LOCAL AND NEIGHBORHOOD COURTS.

The Court of Appeals meets in Richmond, November 5th, January 5th, and March 5th of each year, and session lasts one hundred and sixty days. At Staunton on September 10th, length of session sixty days. At Wytheville, July 10th, length of session sixty days, always understood, however, if their business is dispatched sooner they adjourn.

Alexandria City Circuit Court meets on the 4th Monday in May and September.

Alexandria County Circuit Court meets third Monday in May, and Wednesday after the first Monday in November.

Alexandria City Court meets 2d Monday in every month. Quarterly terms are January, April, July and October.

Alexandria County Court meets 4th Monday in month. Quarterly terms are February, May, August and November.

Fairfax Circuit Court meets 2d Monday in June and November. County Court meets 3d Monday. Quarterly terms are March, June, August and November.

Fauquier Circuit Court meets Tuesday after 1st Monday in September, 2d Monday in December, and Tuesday after 1st Monday in April. County Court meets 4th Monday. Quarterly terms are March, May, August and November.

Culpeper Circuit Court meets 1st of June and November; County Court meets 3d Monday. Quarterly terms are February, May, July and October.

Loudoun Circuit Court meets 4th Monday in April, 3d Monday in October, and 3d Monday in January. County Court meets 2d Monday.

Prince William Circuit Court meets 2d Monday in October and May. County Court meets 1st Monday. Quarterly terms are March, June, August and October.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

ROBERT L. ADAM.—The Jewelry, Diamond, Watch, Clock, Chronometer, and Fancy Goods establishment conducted by Mr. Adam, was founded by his grandfather, Mr John Adam, in 1800, and is the next house for antiquity—continuous antiquity—in the city. This time-honored and elegant place of business is now carried on by the genial ROBERT; and we cordially commend him to the good will and patronage of the public, in town and country. The house is *reliable*, and carries about as large a stock of the best, neatest, and well-selected goods as any house south of the Potomac. Everything *recherche*. (See card.)

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—The popular establishment, formerly the historic “City Hotel,” corner of Royal and Cameron streets, is now conducted by Messrs. Lucas & Quintin as an Auction and Commission House. In addition to which, they offer for sale, upon pleasing terms, a great variety of goods, consisting, in part, of Boots and Shoes, Books and Stationery, China, Glass and Tin Ware, Lamps, Sewing Machines, Looking Glasses, &c., &c. A perfect “Bazar.” (See card.)

JOHN P. AGNEW & Co.—These gentlemen, at their wharves and yard, corner of Franklin and Union streets, sell at wholesale and retail George’s Creek, Cumberland, and Anthracite Coals. They are also the proprietors of the “Alexandria Ship Yard and Marine Railways.” Several large vessels have been built here, and they are constantly hauling up and repairing all classes of vessels. The business of the yard is constantly increasing. (See card.)

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—This great corporation has its local office here on Fairfax street, under the “Braddock House.” It would be superfluous in the editors to offer a word of commendation in behalf of this concern. Suffice it to say, they are always ready to do their duty in the present as they have in the past. Mr. JOHN H. WILSON is the resident agent, and a more affable and accommodating gentleman is not to be found. (See card.)

THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.—This most valued journal was founded in 1800 by the grandfather of the present proprietor. It is one of the very best papers printed in this State, and the only

daily in Northern Virginia. It is decidedly Democratic in politics, and meets and discusses the political questions and issues of the day with vigor and ability. EDGAR SNOWDEN is now the editor and proprietor. (See card.)

GEORGE A. APPICH.—This gentleman, at his elegant Restaurant, No. 175 King street, is prepared at all hours to furnish meals. He has choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars for sale at the bar. The reputation of this house is wide-spread for the nicety of its cuisine. (See card.)

ALEXANDRIA HOUSE.—This excellent house of entertainment, situated at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, EDWARD HUGHES, proprietor, is always prepared to accommodate its guests, both transient and regular. It is directly opposite the City Post-office, and convenient to the business portion of the city. (See card.)

AMAN'S.—This capital Restaurant and Eating Saloon, No. 316 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., will be pleased to receive and entertain in the best manner all who may honor it with their patronage. (See card.)

JOHN AHERN & Co.—These gentlemen, at their wholesale and retail house, corner Prince, West and Commerce streets, have a fine, large stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale upon pleasing terms. A call upon this firm would meet with attention from them. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

BENJAMIN BARTON came from England to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1801, and commenced the clock and watch business, and continued the trade up to the time of his death, 1816. His son Thomas carried on the business until 1821, when he died. Since then it has been conducted by the next son, BENJAMIN BARTON, adding to it the Silversmith and Jewelry trade in 1834, which has been continued up to this time, making the establishment 81 years old. This *reliable* house merits the patronage of all persons having need of the various articles advertised in another column of this book. (See card.)

BELL BROTHERS.—These gentlemen, at their office, No. 61 King street, are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, and at pleasing prices, all work entrusted to them. They are Manufacturing Stationers and Paper Box makers, and all who call upon them will be well pleased with their work and terms. (See card.)

BECKHAM & BRO.—These gentlemen, Wholesale Flour Dealers and Commission Merchants, at their place of business, No. 27 King street, give their attention to all business confided to them. They are *reliable* gentlemen, and persons dealing with them may depend upon the utmost fairness. (See card.)

J. BRODERS & Co.—These gentlemen, at their place of business, No. 11 King street, do a wholesale and jobbing business in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Salt, and Fish. They have a full line of pure old Whiskies, Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c., in case and bottles. They are the agents for the Baltimore river steamers. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

HENRY BAADER.—This gentleman, at his place of business, Nos. 41 and 46 King street, offers for sale Stoves, Tinware, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods. He also buys all kinds of Iron, Metals, Furs, Rags, Hides, &c. Persons having dealings with him may *rely* upon its being done fairly. (See card.)

BURKE & HERBERT.—These gentlemen, at their place of business, corner of King and Fairfax streets, are dealers in Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and all first-class Railroad and other good investments. (See card.)

JAMES BEACH.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 20 King street, is prepared to do with fidelity all work entrusted to him. He is a *reliable* man. (See card.)

EDMUND BURKE.—(The Attorney for the Commonwealth of the County.) This gentleman, at his office, City Hall, practices in the State and United States Courts, and in Admiralty causes. Any business entrusted to this gentleman will meet with his undivided attention. (See card.)

SAMUEL G. BRENT.—This gentleman, at his office, corner of King and Fairfax streets, gives his particular attention to all cases entrusted to him. He practices in all the neighboring courts. (See card.)

"BRADDOCK HOUSE."—This ancient hostelry, one of the *finest* in the country, has been much improved under the management of its proprietor, Mr. GEO. W. BROWN. This hotel was formerly known by the name of "Green's Mansion House." With the change of name many radical improvements for the comfort of guests have been inaugurated, and it is now one of the most delightful places for the weary traveler's rest, where he can take his ease. Mr. Spencer and Col. R. W. Falls are the managers, and all may be

assured of a hearty welcome and elegant entertainment. (See card.)

WM. COGAN.—This long-established and *reliable* Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing House, founded in 1848, is *the* place to deal with. A polite, genial, and accommodating man of business, it is a pleasure to deal with him. He has one of the finest, best, and most substantial stock of goods in his line, south of the Potomac. His sons, who are with him, are always ready to give their special attention to any work in their line, and we bespeak for them a full share of patronage both in city and country. See advertisement on another page of this book. (See card.)

C. H. COLLINS.—This gentleman, the proprietor of the "Alexandria Iron and Brass Works," corner of Royal and Wilkes streets, is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch all work in his line. He has the largest collection of patterns south of Philadelphia. (See card.)

JOHN P. CLARKE.—This gentleman, at his establishment, No. 158 King street, and who has been in the business since 1850, is prepared to execute all work in his line with his accustomed skill and dispatch. He has, as all who deal with him know, a pure artistic taste, and one can go to his house and be thoroughly suited. (See card.)

W. FRANKLIN CREIGHTON.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 85 King street, under Sarepta Hall, has an extensive stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Seeds, &c., and will execute all orders from town and country with promptitude. (See card.)

JOHN T. COLE & Co.—These gentlemen, at their place of business, 209 King street, have a well selected stock of pure Drugs and Medicines on hand. They also deal in all kinds of Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Trusses, Sponges, &c. and everything usually kept in a first class drug store. (See card.)

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—This Banking house, N. W. corner of Prince and Lee streets, does a thorough banking business. (See card.)

JAMES R. CATON.—This gentleman, No. 2 City Hall, (Market Building,) practices in Alexandria city and the adjoining Counties. He is also a Notary Public. (See card.)

GEORGE W. CLIFFORD.—This gentleman, is city contractor and the authorized agent for cleaning Vaults, &c. His card will *speak* for itself, and we earnestly recommend him to a discerning pub-

lic. Orders left at his residence, corner of Royal and Queen streets, will meet prompt attention. Col. Clifford would also be pleased to hear from his friends in the county. (See card.)

CONCORDIA HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.—This well known hotel, corner of Prince and Royal street, JACOB BOHRAUS, proprietor, is always prepared to serve its patrons in the very best manner. Meals served at all hours on the "European Plan." Steamed Oysters a specialty. This house is beautifully situated, and well appointed in every respect. (See card.)

CALMES & KRAFFT.—These gentlemen, at their Sample Rooms, No. 12 North Royal street, have the largest and best assortment of Liquors and Wines of their own importation; also, the best brands of Domestic and Imported Cigars. This is a first-class Sample Room, and is worthy of the patronage of the people of the city and country. (See card.)

E. E. DOWNHAM & Co.—These gentlemen, at their Wholesale Liquor Dealers establishment, No. 13 King street, do an extensive business throughout the State and the District of Columbia. They have the finest Liquors for sale, and also Liquors to suit the taste and price of any customers. As a specialty, they keep the celebrated "Old Dominion Family Rye." (See card.)

GEO. N. DUFFEY.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 86 King street, opposite I. Eichberg's large Dry Goods store, has an extensive stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Spectacles and Eye Glasses a specialty. A call upon this young gentleman will insure purchasing, as all must be pleased with the prices of these first-class goods. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

J. W. DYER & Co.—These gentlemen, at their house, No. 23 South Royal street, wholesale and retail dealers in shell and opened Oysters, Fish, and Crabs. Orders from the country receive prompt attention. Give them a call. (See card.)

THOMAS DEVITT.—This gentleman, at his store, corner of Duke and Alfred streets, has for sale a choicestock of Groceries, Liquors and Ales. He deals, also, in Cigars, Wood and Coal. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

J. DREIFUS & Co.—These gentlemen, at their old stand, established in 1859, do a large Junk and Hide business. Persons dealing in their line will do well to give them a call. (See card.)

WM. DEMAINE & SON.—These gentlemen, at their place of busi-

ness, corner of King and Alfred streets, give their individual attention to all business in their line. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

DAVIS' RESTAURANT.—At this house, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Ladies and Gentlemen can find the best accommodations upon the most reasonable terms. The house was formerly kept by Mr. Dubant. We recommend the house to the patronage of the public. (See card.)

ISAAC EICHBERG.—This gentleman, at his store, corner of King and Royal streets, conducts a Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilecloths, and Notion business, and assures all who may deal with him, in town or country, perfectly fair and *reliable* dealing. Mr. H. Schwarz is the manager, and is a genial, pleasant gentleman. (See card.)

EXCHANGE AND BALLARD HOUSE.—This excellent house, Nos. 28 and 30 North Royal, opposite City Hall (Market,) is well kept by GEORGE STEUERNAGEL, proprietor. The houses have lately been remodeled and refurnished, and he is prepared to make all at home who may be pleased to patronize him. Meals at all hours. (See card.)

JOHN A. FIELD.—This gentleman, manufacturer and wholesale dealer, at his store No. 71 King street, has on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., to be found in this market. A call upon this *reliable* gentleman would meet with pleasing attention. (See card.)

E. S. FLEMING.—This gentleman, at his place of business on King street, has for sale a large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware. He gives particular attention to the repairing of Fine Watches. Our readers would do well to call upon him before purchasing elsewhere. (See card.)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—This Banking House, at the corner of Lee and Prince streets, does a thorough banking business. (See card.)

E. FRANCIS.—This gentleman, at the "Old Dominion Lime Kilns," at his office No. 76 King street, and at Kilns, Canal Basin, is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and at bottom prices, superior wood burnt Lime and Brick. Lime for agricultural purposes also for sale. A *reliable* establishment. (See card.)

FOWLE & Co.—These gentlemen have just inaugurated, at No. 7 Union street, a Grain, Cotton, and Provision Commission Brokers office, and give constant quotations by direct private wires from various parts of the country. A *reliable* concern. (See card.)

GEO. E. FRENCH.—This old and *reliable* dealer in Books, Stationery, Magazines, Reviews, and all the papers of the day, is prepared to wait on his customers, with his usual style, at Nos. 93 and 95 King street. His specialties are: Russia Leather Goods, Japanese Goods, Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Knives, &c., &c. He is prepared to execute promptly all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing. An experience of thirty-three years enables him to do justice to himself and customers. (See card.)

GORMAN & PETTIT.—These gentlemen, the proprietors of the "Alexandria Boiler Works," Union street, between Prince and Duke—the only establishment of the kind in the city—are prepared to do all work in their line with dispatch and *fidelity*. (See card.)

GREEN & WISE.—These gentlemen, the most extensive Real Estate Agents in the State, are prepared to offer inducements to all who wish to locate in the "Old Dominion." They have all kinds of farms for sale; farms suitable for grazing, sheep-raising, and for the ordinary products of the soil. In the last few years they have sold several hundred farms, valued at from two to three millions of dollars, and have settled parties to the number of two to three thousand persons, from every section of this country and from Europe. This is a *reliable* house. (See card.)

W. P. GRAVES.—This gentleman, at his place of business, corner of Fairfax and Franklin streets—"Fairfax Street Market"—has a large stock of Groceries, Fresh and Salted Meats, Crockery, Notions, &c., always on hand. He also keeps, from his own herd, fresh Milk and Cream, daily. He is the agent for the D. O. Munson's Nurseries. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

JOHN H. GREENE.—This gentleman, at his office No. 4 City Hall, (Market Building) is prepared to attend to all legal business entrusted to his care with zeal and fidelity. (See card.)

CURTIS B. GRAHAM.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 1230 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., executes with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of Lithographing. Maps, &c., a specialty. He executed the Map accompanying this little book. We earnestly recommend him to all needing business in his line. Many years experience makes him an adept. He resides in the county of Alexandria, and is one of our most valued citizens. (See card.)

GERMAN BANKING COMPANY.—This Banking House, situated

on King street, between Pitt and St. Asaph, does a thorough banking business. (See card.)

D. M. GERMAN.—This gentleman, at his establishment, No. 142 King street, is prepared, at all times, to furnish articles in his line. Superior Bread and Cakes, and Confectioneries, made to order and constantly on hand. (See card.)

GREGORY & O'BRIEN.—These gentlemen, at their Wholesale Grocery House, No. 33 King street, keep always on hand a choice lot of their goods, and give careful attention to orders from the country. *A reliable firm.* (See card.)

HARMON & SMITH.—These gentlemen, at their Wholesale and Retail House, corner of Prince and Royal streets—the old stand established by the late Mr. Thomas Davy in the early part of the present century—are prepared to sell, upon pleasing terms, their Groceries, Feed, and Cut Hay. They also do a Commission business. *A reliable house.* (See card.)

WILLIAM HELMUS.—This gentleman's well-known Restaurant, No. 414 Seventh street, N. W., Washington, D. C., keeps nothing but the finest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Oysters in every style. Game a specialty. (See card.)

HARLOW BROTHERS.—These gentlemen, at their place of business N. W. corner of Cameron and Royal streets, upon the ground which, for many years, stood the ante-Revolutionary inn, "The Royal George," have erected a commodious store, and do a large Wholesale and Commission business, &c. *A reliable house.* (See card.)

FRANK HUME.—This well-known, genial, and thorough business gentleman, conducts his Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Dealer house, No. 454 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., where persons calling to transact business may be sure of being fairly dealt with. He has an immense stock of goods in his line. Mr. Hume's native modesty is only excelled by his geniality. He is a native of this State, and now resides at "Mt. Ida," Alexandria county, Va. "Long may he wave!" (See card.)

PROF. R. E. HEYMAN.—This gentleman, one of the most accomplished Musicians and teachers of Music in the State, resides at No. 7 North Fairfax street. He is the organist of old Christ Church, and many have been delighted with music he brings out of that instrument. (See card.)

J. HIGGINS.—This gentleman, at his store, No. 162 King street,

is prepared, on the shortest notice, to do all kinds of Gas and Steam Fitting. He is a practical Plumber, and gives *personal* attention to all work entrusted to him. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

GEO. R. HILL & Co.—The growing popularity of Messrs. HILL & Co.'s goods, and the rapidly increasing business of the firm have compelled them to add largely to their already extensive establishment, and, in addition to the buildings which they erected last year, they are now fitting up another, in the rear of their factory, to be used for producing "sponged work"—such as fine Cream Biscuit, Soda Biscuit, &c., &c. By their energy and enterprise, Messrs. HILL & Co have built up one of the largest and most successful manufactories in our midst. They have won for their goods a most enviable reputation, they now being numbered among the necessities of life. From the most delicate and delicious of their cakes down, through all the different grades to the "hard tack," they are made under the supervision of the most competent bakers, and the uniformity of the quality thus obtained have secured for them the general favor in which they are held by the consumers. Their *special* goods: Cream Wafer and Family Soda Biscuits. They have added to their already large establishment a spacious new three-story warehouse, 50x56 feet, and a new office. They have had this fall a very good trade. They have in their employ some fifty or sixty hands, and their business is steadily increasing. (See card.)

THOMAS HOY.—This gentleman, is prepared at his place of business No. 148 S. W. corner of King and St. Asaph streets, to do all the work that may be entrusted to him. He has a very large stock of goods on hand, consisting of Ranges, Furnaces, Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, &c. Roofing, Guttering and Spouting. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

HENRY HERBNER.—This well-known publican, at his celebrated stand No. 149 King street, supplies families with Oysters and other delicacies in season. His bar is stocked with the choicest Wines and Liquors. In addition to the above he has opened a LIVERY STABLE on Washington street, between King and Cameron, where he will use his best endeavors to accommodate the public. (See card.)

PHILIP B. HOOE.—This gentleman is engaged in a General Commission business at Prince street wharf. He pays strict at-

tention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, &c., and imports Salt, Plaster, and Fertilizers. He is the agent for several insurance companies, and also for the Potomac Steamboat Company. (See card.)

WILLIAM D. HUDSON.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 265 King street, between Henry and Fayette streets, has for sale a fine stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Oils, &c. This house is eminently worthy of public patronage. (See card.)

L. G. HINE.—This gentleman, at his office, corner of 4½ street and Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C. gives his attention to all cases entrusted to him before the courts of the District of Columbia. (See card.)

JOS. & JOHN P. HAMLIN.—These gentlemen, proprietors of "The Hamlin House," No. 312 Sixth street N. W., Washington, D. C., are prepared, and will welcome, all guests who may desire furnished rooms and meals. They have the very best accommodations, and we recommend our readers to call. (See card.)

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT.—This well known establishment for ladies and gentlemen, No. 1016, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 11th street, Washington, D. C., is the largest Oyster House and Restaurant in the city. All the delicacies of the season served in first-class style. Messrs. HARVEY & HOLDEN, proprietors. (See card.)

R. M. LAWSON & JAMIESON.—These gentlemen, at No. 69 Cameron streets, do a General Commission business, and deal largely in Fertilizers and Grass Seeds. They also make advances on grain in store, and pay special attention to grain and country produce. (See card.)

W. A. JOHNSON & Co.—These gentlemen, at their wholesale and retail house, N. E. corner of Cameron and Royal streets, have a large and well selected stock of Groceries Liquors, and all the usual articles for sale in a first-class establishment. They do a Commission business also. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

JANNEY & Co.—These gentlemen, at No. 152 King street, are prepared to sell their Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., at prices that cannot fail to please. In the same building, the firm of JANNEY & WARFIELD conduct a Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance business, and are prepared to insure in first-class companies, and none other. (See card.)

KELLY & CARR.—These gentlemen, at their place of business, No. 89 Cameron street, do a large Grocery, Liquor, and Commission business. They have a considerable trade from the Counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpeper, and all the contiguous country, and are every way *reliable*. (See card.)

CHARLES KING.—This gentleman, at his store, No. 67 Cameron street, does a large business as Grocer. He has a fine assortment of Liquors, Teas, &c. A call will satisfy any that it is not to their interest to go further. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

K. KEMPER—This gentleman, (Attorney for the City,) at his office, No. 56 King street, will give his undivided attention to all cases at law entrusted to him. He is also a Notary Public. (See card.)

JOHN LANNON.—This well-known wholesale merchant has recently removed to the corner of Market alley and the Strand, (Maryland Ferry Slip.) He has had built one of the very finest and substantial wharves on the river front to accommodate his river trade. Mr. Lannon is the agent for the steamers "Mattano" and "Enterprise," for Dupont's powder, and for Baltimore and Philadelphia Ale. He is a *reliable* gentleman, and all who may deal with him will be pleased. (See card.)

THOMAS LANNON.—This gentleman, at his wholesale and retail house, No. 107, corner of Pitt and Cameron streets, is fully prepared to sell Groceries, Liquors, Feed, Wood, &c., at pleasing prices. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

WM. F. LEEF.—This gentleman, at his store, No. 157 King street, has a variety of choice Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Fishing Tackle, Base Balls and Bats. Fancy Articles a specialty. Give him a call, and get your money's worth. (See card.)

N. LINDSAY & Co.—These gentlemen are wholesale dealers in Groceries, Fish, and Produce, at Nos. 6 and 8 King street. They have established a fine business there, and persons dealing with them may *rely* upon fair transactions. (See card.)

E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.—This, the very oldest establishment in the city, was founded by Edward Stabler, a native of Petersburg, Va., in 1792. In 1820 the firm was E. Stabler & Son. In 1831, William Stabler. In 1840, Wm. Stabler & Co. In 1844, W. Stabler & Bro. In 1852, John Leadbeater. In 1857, J. Leadbeater & Son. In 1860, Leadbeater & Co. In 1865, E. S. Leadbeater & Co. In 1869, E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.—the designa-

tion by which it is now known. This time-honored landmark of the town was founded by the grandfather of the present proprietors; and through all civil and political disturbances has "pursued the even tenor of its ways" down to the present time—a period of ninety-one years. It would be superfluous in the editors of this book to undertake to say anything in behalf of this remarkable establishment; the very perpetuity of the house speaks all that need be said for it. We can only aver that (it goes without saying) this house is *reliable*. Long may it continue to dispense its pure Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., to a people who, for nearly a century, man and boy, have fully appreciated them and their predecessors. (See card.)

LYCETT'S BINDERY.—This establishment, now under the charge of the successor of Mr. Lycett—H. W. Mc NEAL—No. 1010 and 1012 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., is prepared to do, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, all kinds of binding, ruling of all descriptions, &c. Map mounting a specialty. (See card.)

T. J. MEHAFFEY & Co.—These gentlemen, large dealers in Coal and Wood, at their wharves and yard, foot of Queen street, are prepared, with their well known business tact, to supply all demands from town and country. All persons dealing with them can rest assured they will be fairly dealt with. A *reliable* establishment. (See card.)

WM. H. MAY & SON.—These gentlemen, at their extensive establishment, Nos. 11 N. Fairfax and 33 S. Union streets, and their Plow Works, Fairfax street, between Queen and Princess, have and continue to manufacture Plows, Castings, and Fertilizers, and deal in Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds. The Agricultural Implement business was started by the senior member of the firm in 1852, and it is now the largest implement manufacturing house in the State. They carry a large stock of wagons and all kinds of implements. They have, also, an extensive retail as well as wholesale trade. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

W. S. MOORE.—This gentleman, the proprietor of the "Old Dominion Works," Nos. 59 and 65 South Union street, is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice and upon reasonable terms, all kinds of Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Wrought and Cast Iron Fences, Mill work, &c. REPAIRING of all kinds promptly

executed. He purchases, at highest market rates, old Wrought and Cast Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, &c. He is particularly recommended for dressing Mill Picks, Facing Hammers, and all kinds of edge tools. Give him a call. (See card.)

J. C. MILBURN.—This gentleman is largely engaged in the Grocery and Tea business at No. 17 North Royal street. He also does a Commission business and solicits orders and consignments. He promises careful attention to all orders, &c., and is a *reliable* man. (See card.)

McLEAN & UHLER.—These gentlemen, at their well-known house, No. 76 King street, deal in House and Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Plated, Tin, Japanned, Wood and Willow Ware, Paper Bags, &c. The celebrated Windsor Coffee Pot and Hitchcock Lamp a specialty. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

JOHN A. MARSHALL.—This gentleman, at his wholesale and retail house, No. 235, corner of Duke and Henry streets, has a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Clothing, Wood, Railroad Ties, Hoops, &c., for sale upon the most pleasing terms. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

WILLIAM MURRAY.—This gentleman, at his store, No. 123 King street, is prepared to do any work, in his line, in the most artistic manner. He keeps thoroughly up with the latest fashions, and his intentions are to please *all* who patronize him. He keeps a full line of Cloths of all kinds for his customers to select from. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

W. A. MOORE.—This gentleman, at his counting room, No. 27 North Union street, (No. 9 Cazenove's Wharf,) buys and sells all kinds of grain. He is also engaged in the Shipping and Commission business. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

E. J. MILLER & Co.—This establishment, founded in 1822, and just as buoyant and juvenile as ever, offer for sale China, Glass and Queensware, at No. 65 King street, of their own direct importation. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.—These gentlemen, at their establishment S. W. corner of King and Washington streets, ("McBurney's Building,") have an elegant and large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c., which they sell at wholesale and retail. They make Teas, Canned Goods, and Fine Liquors a specialty. A call upon them is all that is needed, and no one will fail to purchase. A *reliable* firm. (See card.)

LEONARD MARBURY.—This gentleman, the Attorney for the Commonwealth for the City, at his office, No. 56 King street, attends to all legal business entrusted to his care. (See card.)

C. L. NEALE & SON.—These gentlemen are largely engaged in the Marble and Stone Cutting business, corner of Duke and Columbus streets. They are *reliable* persons, and will execute with fidelity and dispatch all work entrusted to them. (See card.)

NALLS & Co.—These gentlemen, at No. 49 South Union street are prepared, on the shortest notice, to furnish the very best and most celebrated Ground Plaster in the Market. They deal in Meal, &c., and guarantee fair dealing and honest weight. (See card.)

O'NEAL & CORBETT.—This long established and well-known firm have been making about 1,500,000 bricks per annum. They employ thirty-five men and boys. They placed in position, last season, the most improved machinery, and are now prepared to turn out a much larger quantity of bricks; and, if such a thing can be, of an improved quality. They have the very best clay for the purpose in the country, and their bricks have a wide reputation for superior excellence. A most *reliable* firm. (See card.)

B. F. PRICE.—This gentleman, our principal Architect and Builder, who has designed, executed and re-modeled a large number of stores, dwellings, offices, and public buildings in the city, offers his professional services to the people of town and country, and no one can do better than by engaging his intelligent services. His card, which will be found in another page of this book, fully explains himself. (See card.)

PERRY, SMOOT & Co.—These gentlemen are extensive dealers in Lumber, Lime, Cement, Nails, Shingles, &c., at their old stand No. 25, corner Union and Cameron streets. Their yards are well filled with all the variety of commercial lumber known to the trade, and all persons dealing with them may *rely* upon having exact justice done them. (See card.)

PORTNER'S BREWERY.—This great establishment was founded in 1861 by Mr. Robert Portner, the present proprietor. It commenced with small beginnings, as is usual with large and successful houses. In the first year it made only 1,000 barrels of beer; in 1882, it made 40,000. There is used in the manufacture of beer, yearly, 100,000 bushels of malt and 80,000 pounds of hops. Capacity of daily brewing 250 barrels. It employs thirty-five to

forty men about the brewery; makes thirty tons of ice daily, and consumes 2,500 tons of coal per year. The buildings cover upwards of three acres of ground. He has now employed in the South engaged in handling his beer 91 men. For bottling there are used yearly six hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred bottles, (619,200,) and the business constantly assuming larger proportions. (See card.)

GEO. T. PRICE.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 16 North Fairfax street, corner of Market Space, has a fine assortment of Groceries and Provisions, and is an agent for sale of all kinds of fresh Fish in season, and country produce generally. Persons dealing with the above can *rely* upon fair terms. (See card.)

FREDERICK PAFF.—This gentleman, at his store No. 99 King street, has a splendid stock of Fine Boots and Shoes on hand. He manufactures to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

JOHN T. PRICE & SON.—These gentlemen, at their "National Hotel Stables," No. 311, 6th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., are prepared, upon immediate notice, to furnish first-class Carriages for hire day or night, with drivers in livery, if required. We recommend these stables. (See card.)

B. F. PEAKE.—This gentleman, at his place of business, corner of King and Pitt streets, has a large stock of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Hardware, Oils, Leads, Slate Mantels, Cement, &c. Mr. PEAKE, though lately burnt out by a disastrous fire, Phenix-like, has arisen from his ashes, and will welcome all his former and new customers. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

PEAKE & NALLS.—These gentlemen, of the most *reliable* sort, who are engaged in the Door, Sash, Blind, and Hardware business, &c., corner of King and St. Asaph streets, are prepared to furnish everything in their line at the shortest notice, and upon easy terms. Their goods are shipped to any part of the country expeditiously and safely. To persons who contemplate building, remodeling, or repairing, this is the place to deal. See advertisement in another page of book. (See card.)

EDWARD QUINN.—This gentleman, at his store on Oronoco between Pitt and St. Asaph streets, has a large and varied stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wood and Coal, and he cordially invites the inspection of the public. Fair dealing guaranteed. (See card.)

G. WM. RAMSAY.—This gentleman, at his well-known place of business, S. E. corner of King and St. Asaph streets, has one of the largest and most elegant assortment of Groceries, Teas, and Coffees to be found in the State. His establishment always presents a fine appearance; being arranged in an artistic manner, and is well worthy of the consideration of all intending to deal. (See card.)

SAMUEL J. REID.—This gentleman, at his store, S. E. corner of Duke and Fairfax streets, has for sale upon pleasing terms Meats and Fish of his own curing, in their various styles. He fills orders from the North and South, and Alexandrians residing in the West and far South always send home for "Reed's Potomac's." A *reliable* house. (See card.)

THOMAS V. RISHEILL.—This gentleman manufactures at his extensive Planing Mills, corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, all kinds of Doors, Blinds, Sash, Mouldings, Brackets, Newels, &c., and patrons may *rely* upon prompt and honorable dealing. Country trade a specialty. (See card.)

F. A. REED & Co.—These gentlemen, at their place of business, Janney's Wharf, deal very largely (wholesale and retail) in Northern Ice. West India Cooperage a specialty. They are the agents for the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk steamers. An enterprising and *reliable* firm. (See card.)

M. SCHULER.—This gentleman, at his stalls No. 12 and 15 City Market, and at his store No. 295 King street, offers for sale Sausage, &c., of his own manufacture, and deals in Provisions, Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats of all kinds. He also deals in Milch Cows. All persons having use for the articles he has for sale would do well to give him a call. He has been long established here, and is a *reliable* dealer. (See card.)

I. SCHWARZ.—This gentleman, at his establishment, No. 132 King street, keeps for sale on pleasing terms a large stock of Dry Goods, Carpeting, Matting, Millinery, Picture Frames, &c. His house is well worthy of patronage. (See card.)

W. A. SMOOT & Co.—These gentlemen, do a large importing business, as also a heavy coastwise one. They import 15,000 tons of Plaster in lump, 20,000 sacks Salt, and handle about 7,000 tons of Guano and Fertilizers, and 20,000 tons of Coal—Anthracite and Cumberland. They have the best wharves, deepest and widest water, with railroad tracks running into their yards and on their wharves, along side of the vessels which may be receiving or dis-

charging cargo, thus giving peculiar facilities for trade. A *reliable* concern. (See card.)

STEINER & YOHE, agents, corner King and Fairfax streets, employ in their extensive Cigar Making Establishment upwards of thirty workmen, and manufacture about 2,000,000 fine cigars per annum. Judging from the present demand they will have to double the number of their hands this year. The great reputation attained by this firm and factory is due to the uniformity of their cigars and the careful preparation of their stock. They work no tobacco under two years old, and consequently have no rank nor gummy stock for their customers. They are constantly making special brands for their jobbing trade. These gentlemen are *reliable* business men. (See card.)

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY—R. L. CARNE, Principal.—The special adaptation of Alexandria for schools, on account of its accessibility ; to many railroad connections ; its proximity to the seat of Federal Government, giving easy access to its museums, art galleries, &c., without exposure to its allurements and temptations ; the moral and religious character of our Alexandria community ; the healthfulness of the city ; its most excellent and pure water, give to this town a decided advantage over others. St. John's Academy was founded by the Rev. John Smith in 1833, and has been under the charge of Mr. R. L. Carne since 1847. It is one of the few Military Schools in the U. S. which have tents and other camp equipage, and go into camp every year. This school has educated and trained over fifteen hundred boys and men, represented by twelve States and Territories. It will celebrate its semi centennial in June, 1883. This school is first-class in every respect. (See card.)

C. C. SMOOT & SONS—*Alexandria Tannery*.—This business was founded in 1820 by C. C. Smoot, Sr., progenitor of the above. They tan 35,000 sides oak sole leather a year, and use in the manufacture 4,000 cords of chestnut oak bark, and 400 barrels of lime. They employ thirty men and six horses. Their leather is sold in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where it is in large demand. They are also the proprietors of the Sperryville Tannery, at Sperryville, Rappahannock county, Va., established in 1866, which tans 25,000 sides oak sole leather yearly ; uses 2,750 cords of chestnut oak bark, and 300 barrels of lime ; employs thirty men and twenty horses. Leather finds a market as above. A large

part of the leather made at these works are turned into belting for driving machinery. It goes without saying that this is a *reliable* concern. (See card.)

STONE'S GALLERY.—This gentleman, at his studio, No. 69 King street, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of fine Photographs, &c. Old pictures enlarged to any size, and finished in oil or India ink. The only establishment in the city, and eminently worthy of patronage. (See card.)

L. STABLER & Co.—These gentlemen, at their stand, N. W. corner of King and Washington streets, have on hand a capital assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery. A call at this house will amply repay the customer. (See card.)

W. H. SMITH & SON.—These gentlemen, at their store in the Market building, opposite the Express office, are largely engaged in packing Oysters. They fill all orders with promptness and guarantee satisfaction. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

JOSIAH H. D. SMOOT.—This gentlemen, at his time-honored establishment, which was founded in 1822 by his father, is prepared to furnish Lumber, Lime, Cement, Laths, Shingles, Nails, and everything usually sold by a first-class lumber dealer. His place of business is at No. 21 North Union street and strand. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

HENRY STRAUSS.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 66 King street, sells, by wholesale and retail, Ready Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishings, and Hats, Trunks and Satchels. A call upon him would meet with great business courtesy, and parties would do well to do so. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

STANSBURY & BRO.—This firm, corner of King and Washington streets, "McBurney's Building," have all kinds of Stove and Heater Work, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Roofing and Guttering, and will execute all work committed to them with promptness. (See card.)

CHARLES E. STUART.—(Late Judge of the Corporation Court.) This gentleman, at his office, No. 68 Prince street, is prepared to give his whole attention to all cases of law that comes into his hands. He practices in the State and Federal Courts. (See card.)

ALBERT STUART.—This gentleman, at his office, No. 75 Prince

street, gives his attention, as Attorney at Law, to all cases entrusted to him. (See card.)

FRANCIS L. SMITH.—This gentleman, whose card appears in this book, practices in all the Courts of the State and United States. (See Card.)

JUSTUS SCHNEIDER.—This gentleman, at his first-class Restaurant, No. 2 King street, south side, near the Washington Ferry landing, serves nothing but the choicest viands and liquors at his house. The traveling public, and others, would do well to give him a call. (See card)

S. TENNESON & Co.—These gentlemen, at their store, No. 114 King street, are always prepared to execute with great neatness, dispatch and fidelity all work in their line. They are Decorative Paper Hangers ; and have for sale and hang Wall Paper, Picture Frames, Window Shades, Cornices, &c. A *reliable* firm. (See card.)

THE TONTINE.—This justly celebrated and model Hotel and Restaurant, formerly known as "Cooney's," Nos. 59 and 61 Cameron street, Alonzo Mills, proprietor, has recently been remodeled and refurnished throughout with new and elegant furniture, and continues to enjoy its high reputation with its numerous patrons, north and south ; in neither of which sections is it excelled for excellence. His wines and brandies are imported : his cigars are choice, rooms and table first-class. (See card.)

VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.—This favorite road, under the management of the Hon. John S. Barbour, and a full corps of Directors, is working its way, (if indeed it has not reached that point,) to the first rank of the first-class trunk lines of the country. It has grown to be a powerful corporation ; and is so well and favorably known throughout the State and country that further commendation from us would be superfluous. (See card.)

F. L. VANAUKEN.—This gentleman, at his place of business No. 74 King street, has for sale elegant Pianos, Organs, Violins, Sheet Music, &c., at prices *lower* than Baltimore wholesale prices. Give him a call. He is a *reliable* man. (See card.)

VIRGINIA HEADQUARTERS.—This house, at the S. E. corner of 10th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., JOSEPH W. DENTY, proprietor, welcomes all guests from the "Old Domin-

ion." He has the finest Liquors, Wines, and Cigars on Sale. Give him a call. (See card.)

PHILIP VOGELGESANG.—This gentleman, at his Bakery, No. 65 Cameron street, sells most excellent bread—thought by some to be the finest and best they ever ate. A call will satisfy any doubtful mind. (See card.)

F. R. WINDSOR.—This gentleman's extensive Brickyards at "Fort Runnion," Alexandria county, Va., have a capacity between three and four millions of bricks per year of the most approved manufacture. His bricks rank "A. No. 1." This business was founded in 1868 by James Cochran, and has been in successful operation ever since. Parties desiring bricks, for any purpose, cannot fail to be properly and promptly attended to. It is a *reliable* concern. The bricks are made by machinery and hand. (See card.)

W. B. WADDEY.—This gentleman, at his wholesale and retail establishment, No. 110 King street, keeps always on hand one of the largest stocks of goods in his line south of the Potomac. First-class Boots and Shoes are sold here. Ladies' and Childrens Shoes and Gaiters a specialty. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

B. WHEATLEY.—This gentleman, at his place of business, No. 189 King street, gives his careful attention to the Undertaking business. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

WISE & Co.—These gentlemen do a general insurance business at 87 King street, and any person having business to transact with them in their line will be fairly dealt with. A *reliable* firm. (See card.)

HENRY WILDT.—This gentleman, at his store, No. 10 North Royal street, deals in Watches, Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silver ware, Clocks, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c., and is a trustworthy and *reliable* person. Repairing a specialty. (See card.)

D. G. WATKINS & Co.—These gentlemen are proprietors of the "Old Dominion Mills," and do business at No. 12 South Union street. A *reliable* house. (See card.)

W. H. WILKENING.—This gentleman, at his Restaurant Sample Room, No. 483 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., has one of the finest lines of Wines, Liquors, Ales, &c., to be found anywhere. He will welcome his friends from the Old Dominion. (See card.)

ADDENDA.

The following names were inadvertently omitted on page 41, and are now inserted :

Lawrence B. Taylor, Judge Advocate, Army Northern Virginia, with rank of Colonel; died Nov. 16, 1873.

Thomas T. Hill, Paymaster C. S. Army, 1861-2; Judge Advocate Third Army Corps, 1862-65, rank of Major; died June 22, 1873—a brother of Gen. A. P. Hill, who was killed in front of Petersburg in 1865.

Louis A. Armistead, Major U. S. Army 1861; resigned, crossed the Plains, and entered the service of the Confederate States; commissioned a colonel, and assigned to the command of the 57th regiment Virginia Infantry; Brigadier General in 1862; mortally wounded in the celebrated charge of Pickett's division at Gettysburg, in July, 1863.

Levi Hurdle, Q. M. Department, C. S. Army; died Dec. 26, 1864. His son Armstead U., was detached from his regiment on account of ill health; since dead.

Joseph Williams, Co. E, 17th Va. Regiment; died July 18, 1865.

Dr. J. Conway Broun, Private 8th Virginia Infantry, and Surgeon C. S. A.; died Nov. 2, 1867. Capt. D. G. Meade, A. C. S. F. Westwood Ashby; died July 17, 1870.

R. R. Fowle, served during the war; died March 8, 1873.

Wm. H. Carlin, C. S. A.; died March 13, 1870.

Joshua P. Taylor; died in 1863.

Dr. Harold Snowden, Assistant Surgeon; made Surgeon upon the promotion of Dr. M. M. Lewis. Capt. W. D. Corse, A. Q. M.

In 1862, Capt. Kemper, of Kemper's Battery, was promoted to the rank of Major, and assigned to the command of a Battalion of Artillery, attached to General R. E. Lee's Headquarters; was badly wounded at the 2d battle of Manassas; promoted Lieut. Col. of Artillery, and sent to Charleston, S. C., surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. Jos. E. Johnston in May, 1865.

On page 41 the name of J. H. D. Smoot appears. It should read: Capt. J. H. D. Smoot, A. Q. M. Capt. Smoot still has his commission, bearing the signature of JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.

On page 33 the word *animosity* is misspelled, which the intelligent reader will correct.

On some future day we propose, if the public desire it, to issue another edition of this book, which will be much *improved* and *enlarged*. It will contain interesting reminiscences, anecdotes, &c., and thus endeavor to perpetuate the memory of those gallant spirits who took up arms in a cause *they* believed to be just and right.

DEALERS IN
PURE
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
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SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, LORNETTES, and SPY GLASSES
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GRADES OF CIGARS

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HAVANA AND DOMESTIC TOBACCO.

Many of our brands have grown into popular favor, and may be had from the principal jobbers throughout Virginia and

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IN OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
WE HAVE A FULL

Line of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

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GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR

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Cigars packed in boxes of 25 each, ranging in price from 60c to \$2.50 per box.

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OILS, LEADS, LUMBER,

LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER,

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**BRICKS PROMPTLY SHIPPED ON CARS TO ANY
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 Our facilities are such that we defy competition in prices. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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—STEAM—




AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CIGAR BOXES AND TRIMMINGS,

NO. 91 KING STREET,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.



 Our facilities are such that we defy competition in prices. A trial is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

 TELEPHONE 69. 

T. J. MEHAFFEY.

J. R. ZIMMERMAN.

T. J. MEHAFFEY & Co.,

DEALERS IN

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Wharf and Yards Foot of Queen St.,

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RED AND WHITE ASH

ANTHRACITE COAL,

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SPECIAL AUCTION SALES DAILY.

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

JOHN S. BARBOUR, President.

On and after Tuesday December 26, 1882, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:

South Bound.	Train 50. Mail.	Train 52. Express.	Train 54. L. Exp's.	North Bound.	Train 51. Mail.	Train 53. Express.	Train 55.
Washington lev	7:10 a. m.	10:35 p. m.	4:20 p. m.	N. Danville, lev	11:00 a. m.	11:10 p. m.	
Alexandria.....	7:35 "	11:00 "	4:45 "	Danville.....	11:03 "	11:12 "	
Gordonsville ar	11:28 "	"	8:13 "	Lynchburg, lev.	1:55 p. m.	1:35 a. m.	
Charlottesville..	11:55 "	2:45 "	8:25 "	Charlottesville..	4:45 "	4:25 "	6:00 p. m.
Lynchburg, ar.	2:30 p. m.	5:20 "	"	Gordonsville.....	4:50 "	4:35 "	
Danville.....	6:06 "	7:48 "	"	Alexandria, ar.	9:20 "	8:30 "	9:30 "
North Danville.	6:10 "	7:50 "	"	Washington.....	9:55 "	8:55 "	9:55 "

Mail train South bound, connects at Charlottesville, with Chesapeake and Ohio R. W. East and West; at Lynchburg, with Norfolk & Western R. R., through Southwest Virginia to Nashville, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock and Texas, and with Rich. & Alleg'y. R. R. for Lexington and Natural Bridge—and at Danville with Richmond & Danville Railroad, to South and Southwest.

Mail train North bound, connects at Lynchburg with the R. & A. R. R. for Lexington and Natural Bridge, and at Charlottesville with C. & O. R. W. for Staunton, Clifton Forge and intermediate points.

Express trains South bound, connect at Charlottesville with C. & O. R. W. for the West and at Danville with R. & D. R. R. for all points in South, Southeast, Southwest, and East.

Express trains North bound, connect at Charlottesville with C. & O. R. W. for Richmond, Staunton, White Sulphur, Charleston and Huntington.

For Fairfax C. H. daily connection, except Sunday, at Fairfax Station.

Trains 50, 51 and 54 connect to and from WARRENTON daily, and train 53 daily, except Sunday, to and from Warrenton.

FRANKLIN DIVISION.—Train leaves Rocky Mount at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Franklin Junction at 11:45 a. m. Leave Franklin Junction at 4:55 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount at 8:15 p. m., making close connection at Franklin Junction with mail trains 50 and 51; also with local freight trains to Lynchburg and Danville.

MIXED TRAINS, leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, 5:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m. and 11:20 p. m., returning, arrive at Alexandria 10:50 a. m. 4:00 and 4:20 p. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION, daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 7:10 a. m., Alexandria 7:50 a. m., arrive at Strasburg 12:15 p. m., connecting with the Valley Road East and West, and at River with Shen. Val. R. R. for Luray and Waynesboro. Returning, leaves Strasburg 1:45 p. m., arriving at Alexandria 5:55 p. m.

MIXED TRAINS leave Alexandria Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8:45 a. m., arriving at Strasburg at 7:20 p. m. Returning, leave Strasburg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4:50 a. m., arriving at Alexandria at 3:00 p. m.

For Middleburg, connection at Plains Station.

For Upperville, connection at Delaplane.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between New York and Atlanta on Mail trains North and South bound, without change; only one change of cars between New York and New Orleans.

New Orleans Sleeping Cars leave Washington 7:10 a. m., running through without change.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Washington and Charleston, S. C., without change, on 10:35 p. m. train, via Greensboro, Charlotte and Columbia.

Solid trains with Pullman Palace Cars attached run through between Washington and Louisville via Staunton and White Sulphur, daily.

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Through tickets at lowest rates to all important points in the United States.

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**Corner Fairfax and Cameron Streets,
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The Largest and only First Class Hotel in the City,

having been recently purchased by Mr. George W. Brown, and now under the management of Messrs. J. B. Spencer and R. W. Falls; has been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished. Travelers going either North, South, East or West, will find it a most pleasant resting place on their route.

Being so convenient to the city of Washington by Ferry and Cars, makes it a very *desirable home* for persons doing business in that city. Hourly communication between the cities.

Connected with the Braddock House is an old Colonial Stone house built in 1752 of material brought from Europe. It was in this house that Gen. Braddock had his headquarters when he offered Gen. Washington a commission as aid; it was in this house the first Colonial Congress assembled, composed of the Governors of the thirteen Colonial States to devise ways and means for the support of Braddock's campaign. Thousands of strangers visit this house annually. Its high prominence secures a magnificent view of Washington, the Potomac, and surrounding fortifications.

THE TABLE, especially, will receive particular attention, and the *best* the market affords will always be served in the *best style*.

BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS have been added, and the finest Wines and Liquors will be served.

RATES:

TRANSIENT. Per day.....\$2 00
PERMANENT BOARDERS. per week, from.....\$6 00 to \$8 00

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PATRONS WILL FIND THIS HOUSE

First-Class

IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

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Provision, Fresh, Salt & Smoked Meats,

OF ALL KINDS,

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SHIRTS, AND ALL OTHER UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN MADE TO ORDER,
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Towels, Napkins and Table Linen a specialty.

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GREEN & WISE
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS,
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We have for sale over 1000 farms located in the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Loudoun, Culpeper, Orange, Stafford, Louisa, Madison, Rappahannock, Page, Warren, Rockingham, Clarke, Frederick, Jefferson and other counties of Virginia and West Virginia, ranging in price from \$2 to \$100 per acre. Some of them are equal to the best estates in Virginia. We have also Mineral and Timber Lands of great value, now being opened to the world by railroads and canals. The great advantage in facilities, climate, minerals, water powers, health and facilities for reaching markets are unrivalled. Our land holders are not only extremely anxious but willing to sell at *remarkably low prices*. Besides farms and other lands we are authorized to sell a large quantity of valuable real estate in the cities of Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, improved and unimproved, embracing dwellings, warehouses, vacant lots, &c. For further particulars address as above.

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Milk and Cream on hand at all times.

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sery prices. Plants packed and shipped to any point.

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Newels, Ballusters, Flooring, &c., &c.,

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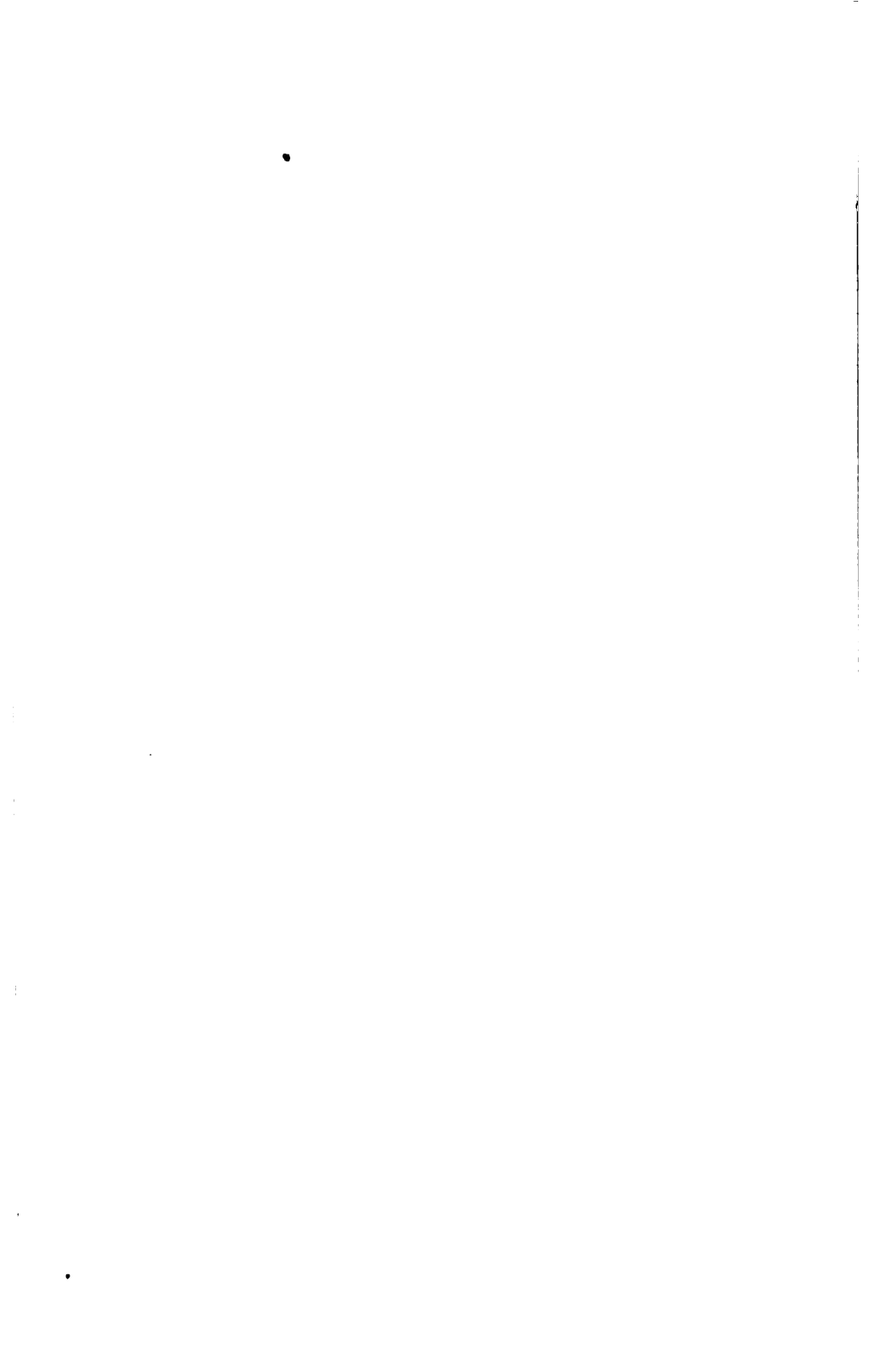
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